

THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"



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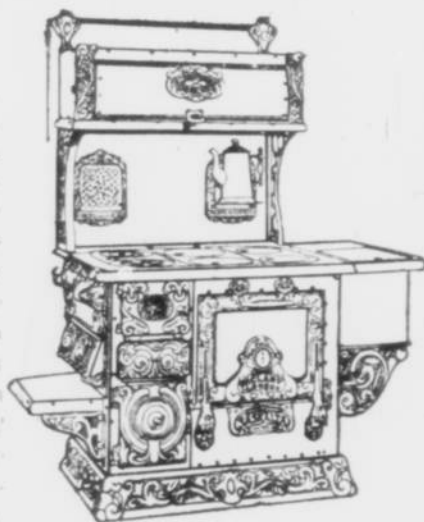


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Number 12.

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1909.

Volume I.

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Designed to give publicity to the views of Western Farmers generally and to become the official mouthpiece of as many Farmers' Organizations throughout the "Three Prairie Provinces" as may apply for space therein.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Number 12.

JUNE, 1909.

Volume I.

Editorial

CHILLED MEATS

REFERENCE was made in the GUIDE a few months ago to the work done by the commission that investigated the possibility of developing a Canadian chilled meat trade with European countries. Two of the gentlemen who acted on that commission, Messrs. Palmer and Greenstreet, went to Ottawa a few months ago to lay before the Hon. Sidney Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the report of the commission, and to discuss with him the possibility of something tangible resulting, and the ways and means by which such a result should come.

We understand that they were very cordially received by the Minister of Agriculture. He stated, however, that it would be impossible for the Government to undertake to aid the scheme formulated by the commission upon the elaborate scale which they had mapped out. He expressed himself as having the most hearty sympathy with the object in view, and the delegation came away with the assurance that the Government would give the matter very serious consideration, with a strong likelihood that direct assistance would be given, if the matter was urged upon them.

The development of the chilled meat industry with Britain is of the greatest importance, and is well worth the close consideration of not only every Western farmer, but every Western business man as well. It is admittedly a fact that the live stock trade of Western Canada, so far as the production of hogs and beef

cattle is concerned, is in a very poor condition. There are doubtless several reasons for this, but chief among these is the unsatisfactory conditions which have existed and which exist at the present time in regard to the marketing of this product.

One of the prominent features in economic conditions in young countries, and especially in Canada and the United States, is the tendency to control staple commodities by trusts. The development of the meat industry in the United States is no exception to this rule, and it is no exaggeration to say that the meat trade of that country is today dominated by a powerful trust that, not content with confining its operations to its own country, is rapidly getting into a position where it can dominate the trade of the Argentine Republic of South America, and even threatens to dictate to the European consumer the conditions upon which he is to buy this important part of his food supply. A meat trust of a much smaller scale is being developed in Western Canada, and there is no guarantee that eventually it will not be absorbed by this powerful combination that now dominates the situation in the United States. This would certainly be a deplorable condition of affairs, not only from the viewpoint of the producer, but of the consumer as well.

Trusts are difficult to control by legislative enactments, as has been abundantly proven. They have at their back the mighty influence of unlimited money, and the best brains that money can buy. The most effective guarantee against the development of such conditions is the building up of the trade on those co-operative principles which, properly applied, can absolutely destroy the power of any trust. The opportunity which now presents itself, when we are commencing to discuss seriously the development of a Canadian trade in chilled meat, is very great indeed. A chilled meat trade between Canada and Europe is bound to come. The development of the trade in

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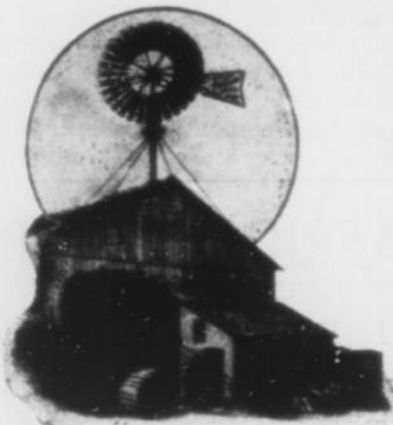
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other countries, even more remote from the ultimate markets of the world than is Canada, has demonstrated beyond contradiction that it can be a success. The basis upon which our trade will be developed will be decided within the next few years. If an effort is not made to develop it along co-operative lines, where the producers will be in a position to market their produce at the lowest possible cost, it will most assuredly be developed by a combination or trust that will operate in precisely the same way as other trusts—by controlling the market both in regard to the price paid to the producer and the price charged the consumer.

It would seem that at the present time our Dominion Government is inclined to look with favor on the development of this trade along co-operative lines. It is of the utmost importance that the associations in the different provinces co-operate to study this question thoroughly and arrive as soon as possible at a conclusion which will be in the interests of the tens of thousands of producers in Canada. Already the Dominion Grange and the Associations in the West are getting closer together. Here is a question of vital importance to every farmer in the Dominion who does anything in the way of raising cattle; and in conjunction with the tariff, which is also a Dominion-wide matter, it affords a splendid common ground upon which our Dominion farmers can work actively together.

ELEVATOR BUILDING

THE delegation of the Grain Growers' Association in their memorandum to the Department of Trade and Commerce stated "that private concerns are yearly increasing their holdings and fortifying their grip on the trade. The longer the Government defer declaring their intentions of operating the storage facilities, the greater the difficulty they will have to meet when they intervene in behalf of the public."

Late developments at the Lake Front indicates that this attitude of the delegation was well taken, as all the owners of the privately-owned elevators are doubling their storage, the latest announcement to that effect being that the Ogilvie Milling Co. is going to add 500,000 bushels capacity to their elevators here.

An organization subsidiary to the G.T.P. railway are building large terminals to accommodate the grain arriving by that road. The probability is that this season the storage at the Lake Fronts will be increased by 50 per cent., in the face of the fact that there is already there considerably more than has ever been in use at any one time.

Among the demands made by the Grain Growers' in their memorandum to the Department of Trade and Commerce was the following, re storage:

"1st. The charge for elevating, storage and insurance at the terminals at the lake fronts is $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per bushel for first fifteen days, and 1-30 of a cent per bushel per diem each subsequent day, or 1 cent per month, making the storage from the close till the opening of navigation from 4 to 5 cents per bushel. We are credibly informed that the charges at the ports east of the lakes is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel for elevating, and the storage from 1st December to 1st of May is only 1 cent per bushel additional. We therefore urge your Department to take the necessary steps to have the insurance and storage charges in the terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur reduced so as to be on a parity with similar service east of the lakes, before the next crop begins to move."

Recently the Secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association made the following application to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa:

"On behalf of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association I am instructed to make application to your Board, for a reduction in the charges of elevating and storing grain in the C.P.R. terminal elevators at Fort William to the same charges as they make for similar services in their elevators at Owen Sound, east of the lakes.

"The Grain Growers' Association also desires that such reduction of the storage tariff as may be decided upon shall also apply to the terminal elevators owned by the C.N.R. at Port Arthur, also the terminal elevators in the course of construction by the G.T.P. at Fort William.

"I am informed that the Dominion Millers' Association have made application for a reduction of the storage tariff of the terminals at Fort William, and we would like this application to be heard at the same time."

Handling Grain at Terminal Elevators

FORT WILLIAM

Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I believe that if a company were permitted to manipulate the grain which passes through their elevator at Fort William, they could make a handsome profit, **if they did the elevating for nothing, giving free storage for 10 days, and only charged $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel storage after that, including insurance in the British American or Canadian Northern elevators, and insurance extra in the other elevators.**

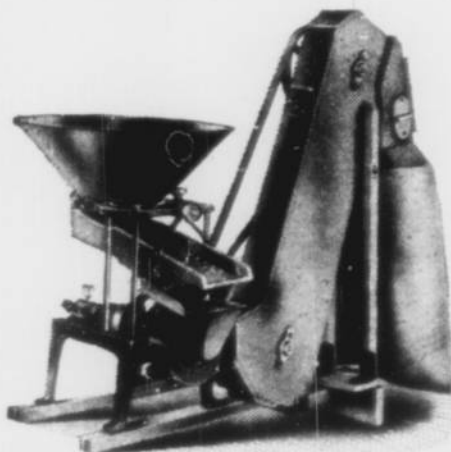
I believe it would pay good interest on the investment to operate the elevators on the above terms, and carry out the law preventing any mixing in the elevators, **provided they were permitted to make selections of the grades.**

To illustrate what I mean, take for instance No. 2 Northern, which is 3c. under No. 1 Northern. As the No. 2 Northern came in the elevator, I would select all the No. 2 Northern that **barely passed inspection**, and put it in one bin, and the No. 2 Northern that **just missed inspecting No. 1 Northern** in another bin, and the No. 2 Northern that was **say half way** between these in a separate bin. I would have three grades of No. 2 Northern **which all cost me the same**, and the poorest grade which **barely would pass inspection**, I would give out on regular No. 2 Northern orders. The middle grade I would sell at an advance of 1c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel, and the best grade at an advance of 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel. The same thing could be done to even a greater extent as between No. 3 Northern and No. 4 the spread being at present $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel, and

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between No. 4 and No. 5, where the spread is practically 10c. bushel.

The effect of this would work out as follows: "I am in the export business myself, as well as operating the elevator and when a rivalled house gives me an order to ship out 20,000 bushels No. 2 Northern for export, I ship it out of the bins that will barely pass inspection, but when my own house gives me an order, I ship it from the middle grade, or if it suits me, from the high grade bin. The result is that the two shipments reach two grain dealers in Liverpool at the same time, and the merchant who gets the No. 2 Northern which will barely pass inspection from my rival, is very much dissatisfied with it when he finds that his rival in the trade who got No. 2 Northern from me has

wheat worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel more, or possibly 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel more, depending on which bin it is shipped out of, and he says he will not deal with my rival any more, but will buy all from me.

Another way it can be handled would be to send forward from the best bin of No. 2 Northern wheat unsold, having it inspected No. 2 Northern as usual when loaded out, but to express a sample to Liverpool, or other destination, which would reach there from one to three weeks before the actual wheat, and sell the wheat on sample, when it would easily bring anywhere from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher than the wheat shipped by my rival, which barely passes No. 2 Northern.

From the above you can easily see the reason of the recommendation of the Royal Grain Commission,

British Association for the Advancement of Science

WINNIPEG MEETING, 1909

AUGUST 25th TO SEPTEMBER 1st

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W. SANFORD EVANS, ESQ., M.A. (Mayor)

PROFESSOR M. A. PARKER, B.Sc., F.C.S.

PROFESSOR SWALE VINCENT, M.D., D.Sc.

Full Information as to Membership may be obtained from the Local Secretaries undersigned. All privileges of the Meeting may be obtained on payment of an Associateship Fee of \$5.00.

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ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties:—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre. **Duties:**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. **Duties:**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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Appendix E, Par. 8, which reads in part as follows:

"We believe the operating of terminal elevators by private companies under present regulations to be detrimental to the interests of the trade and would tend to destroy public confidence in the results obtained therefrom."

As far as I know, there is nothing in the act or regulations covering the elevators to prevent selections of grades as above, and I think it should be forbidden under heavy penalties. The elevator company should not be allowed to have any interest in the grain they handle, and if possible, they should be placed in the same position as the Government Inspectors and Warehouse Commissioner, who are not allowed to have any interest in grain whatever. The elevator companies should be simply trustees for the public in storing the grain. Regulations should be made compelling them to put all grain of each grade received into the elevator into a separate bin until that bin is filled and report the outturn, the shipping out to be done in exactly the same way. In this way there could be no selection of grades and all the wheat coming out of the elevators of each grade would run as nearly identical in quality as it is possible to have it, the poor cars and the better cars being mixed together would make it a fair average.

It might be said that the above was an argument that under the present system of grading the farmers are losing money, and they certainly are if either mixing or the selecting of grades is allowed as above, but if all the wheat of one grade is put into the bins of that grade in the elevators without any mixing or selection, the result is the wheat shipped out runs a fair average of the grade.

The buyer in the Old Country fixes the price he pays for the different wheat he receives under the Government certificates of **the lowest quality he gets under the grade**, and the wheat is bought from the farmer based on this price.

From this you can easily see that if, say, the lowest grade of No. 2 Northern was worth \$1.00, the average would be worth about \$1.01½. As long as mixing or selecting of wheat under the grade is allowed, the English buyer will base his bid for No. 2 Northern on \$1.00, but if all the wheat shipped ran the average grade then he would bid about \$1.01½ instead of \$1.00. The farmer shipping wheat which barely passes inspection as No. 2 Northern, would get 1½c. bushel more than it was worth and the farmer that ships the wheat barely missing No. 1 Northern would get perhaps 1c. or 1½c. less than its actual intrinsic value.

To multiply the grades would be of very little benefit to the farmer compared with stopping the selection of grades, and it would be impossible in the public elevators to provide storage room for a larger number of grades than exist at present for the general public, but you can understand if I was running the elevator for my own benefit I could have bins set apart where I could run the select grades into as above for my personal benefit, when I would not do it for the accommodation or benefit of the general public.

If, however, all the elevators were owned by the Government, it would be easier to arrange for a larger number of grades should it be deemed advisable to make them, which, personally, I do not think it would be, than could be arranged under present conditions, with elevators being owned by so many different companies. Now storage has to be arranged in every elevator for every grade of every kind, but if all went under one ownership certain grades could be confined to certain elevators and in this way the multiplying

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of bins for the one grade would be reduced to a minimum.

The question was asked by Senator Young if the law at present did not compel wheat shipped out of the elevators to be in quality up to the average of the grade in the elevator, and how then in the face of this could I operate the elevator as I propose above.

My reply to that is, that this law has been in force for a number of years and yet we find in the report of the Royal Grain Commission, Page 18, in reference to terminal elevators, the following statement:

"With regard to the quality of the grain itself, we would say that while there is a possibility of elevator operators mixing grain contrary to the Sale and Inspection Act, we did not find in the grain to its ultimate destination in Ontario and Great Britain that there was any serious complaints as to the quality of the different grades being materially reduced, still in some cases samples were produced to us that would lead us to believe that there had either been manipulation or serious mistakes made somewhere."

So from this it is evident that the clause Senator Young referred to did not afford full protection even if it applied to terminal elevators, but my own reading of the Act is that this applies to the elevators at Winnipeg, where mixing is permitted, and the wheat shipped out of them must equal the average shipped out of the terminal elevators at Fort William.

If, however, the selecting of grades is permitted and the so-called average samples were furnished from the shipments which barely pass inspection, which I do not say for a moment takes place, this clause in the act would afford little protection, but coupled with the suggestion for binning each grade in the one bin until the bin was filled, would, I think, be a decided protection.

In reply to Senator Watson's question, whether the establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg, similar to Minneapolis, is provided for in the Railway regulations, would not regulate the values of the wheat between the grades, I replied that it would not, in my opinion, because there would not be enough competition among the millers and grain dealers at Winnipeg for these wheats to pay anything more than the market price according to the grade; that the mixing elevators at Winnipeg had been in operation there for a number of years and we had not heard of there being more than the grade price for the wheat which they bought for this purpose.

I think it was Senator Watson who said the mills at Minneapolis use 80,000,000 bushels a year, or more than has been exported out of the North-West in any one year while it is estimated that we only require 30,000,000 bushels to feed the whole of Canada for a year. At the present time the mills in Minneapolis are paying 3 to 3½¢ per bushel more for No. 1 Northern on the cars at Minneapolis than they can buy the May option at, which would give them No. 1 Northern out of the elevators at Minneapolis because in one case they get wheat unmixed as it is shipped in from the country, and in the other case they get the manipulated wheat out of the elevators.

It is for this reason that the mills both in Ontario and Great Britain are anxious to get the wheat as graded from the farmers without any manipulation by handlers, as that adds nothing to the value of the wheat, but deteriorates its quality.

Elevator Charges

Last fall we fully expected that there would be a reduction in the charges made for the storage of grain at Fort William as a result of the report of the Royal Grain Commission, page 20, where it stated that the

ANOTHER INFRINGER NAILED

SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and
DEERE & WEBBER CO.

SUED FOR INFRINGEMENT OF DE LAVAL DISC CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT No. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The facts speak for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names, by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of today.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

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Thursday, July 15th, 1909

Over thirty-five departments are contributing many of the best values this store has known, which is an announcement that will interest every visitor to this year's exhibition.

This event will enable those who are wide-awake to their opportunities to make this year's visit to the exhibition not only enjoyable, but decidedly profitable, for stirring economies are being prepared in personal needs and household goods which can easily be made a means, not only of clearing the expenses of the trip, but leaving a good margin of profit as well.

At this early date only the bare announcement can be made here. Look for details to appear in the city weeklies and other outside publications.

BEAR IN MIND FARMERS' DAY AT EATON'S

rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1c. gives an exorbitant profit over and above the actual cost of insurance, and further on they say: "With regard to the storage rates put in force on the 15th of September last, we have no evidence from the terminal elevator companies to show that the old rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel was too low, etc."

In my letter to Sir Richard Cartwright on the above subject, dated January 9th, 1909, I showed that at the present rates of storage— $\frac{3}{4}$ for elevation and 15 days free storage, and then 1-30c. per day—that during the closed period of navigation from, say, the 15th December to the 30th April, that the total storage on wheat in Fort William during that period would be $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. bushel including elevation, while the charge at the C.P.R. elevator at Owen Sound or other elevators this side of the lakes would only be $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel, but the insurance would be extra, but as this would only amount to at Goderich or Tiffin 15c. on 100 bushels, it amounts to practically nothing. In other elevators with a high rate of insurance it might, as Senator Young said, amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel.



Robt. Cruise

Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Dauphin, Man., and an enthusiastic supporter of the Grain Growers Association

As every bushel of grain coming east from Manitoba or the Territories has to go through the terminal elevators at Fort William, the elevators there should show much larger profits at the same rates charged by the elevators on this side of the lakes, than the elevators here could show, as these elevators only receive such grain as comes through them, owing to the requirements of Ontario or such portion of the export trade as the railways can attract that way, the larger portion of the grain going direct to Montreal by water or to Buffalo for export.

That the rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel elevation and 1-8c. bushel storage every 15 days, which are the rates this side the lakes, are satisfactory to the elevator owners, I think is shown by the fact that the Goderich elevator which was burned down a couple of years ago, was rebuilt, and they are now contemplating building an addition to it this year. The Aberdeen elevator at Tiffin, which is a large fire-proof elevator, was built by an American concern within the last couple of years, and last year the G.T.P. built a very large elevator at Tiffin, with no other encouragement than the above storage rates, and on export grain the rate for elevation is only $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bushel instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel, and the G.T.P. has just lately issued a new tariff by which they make a refund of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bushel on grain which is ground at the Ontario mills, and the produce exported, so you see that on all export grain at the elevators this side the lakes, the charge for elevation and 15 days free storage is only $\frac{1}{4}$ c. or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bushel on local shipment against $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for the same service in the Fort William elevators, notwithstanding the immensely greater quantity of grain handled through them which would justify lower charges than made at the elevators this side the lakes instead of higher.

For these reasons, we ask you to exercise your powers, under Section 33 of the Manitoba Grain Act, and reduce the charges for the coming season to those in force this side the lakes.

Storage After Grain is Ordered Out

I had an application before the Board of Railway Commissioners a year ago for a refund of charges made by the C.P.R. on grain in their elevators at Fort William after it was ordered out, which they did not ship owing to a shortage of cars, but Chief Commissioner Maybee said that their powers did not permit them to make any refund, as the charges were made in accordance with Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act, and although the question of storage in the railway elevators had been put into their hands yet, he said:

Continued on page 62

To Whom It May Concern:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, during the last ten months, has been adopted in turn, in the order named, as the official medium by which the officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Alberta, and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association can give publicity to the record of the work accomplished by each organization in the past, the present programme of each body, and the facts and views which stated now, would pave the way for future activity.

We say "can give" instead of "give" because it would appear that the opportunities afforded the Associations have not been utilized as fully as might have reasonably have been expected.

THE AGREEMENT between the Associations and the publishers and the constitution of the publication is as follows: The members present at the Annual Conventions of each of the three Associations by resolution agreed to employ the "Guide" as the medium for the publication of an official organ. The publishers agreed to allot space in their magazine sufficient for the needs of the Associations and to place such space under the absolute control of an editor to be named by the Association.

It was further understood that the Association should aid and encourage the circulation of the "Guide" among its membership and that so soon as practicable the publication should be converted by the publishers from a monthly into a weekly.

Thus there are now three separate organs appearing side by side under one cover, along with editorial and other matter which constitutes the main body of the magazine, and which is neutral ground where all honest opinion and criticism, free of personalities, may find expression without in the least committing or compromising any of the Associations, no matter how far the views expressed may differ from those of an official character appearing in the several organs.

THE SECRETARIES of the various bodies have been appointed sectional editors with absolute control, so far as the publishers are concerned, over a sufficient space allotted to each of them to serve the needs of their respective associations.

WITH RESPECT to the conduct or character of these portions reserved for the use of the individual Associations, praise or blame must be directed to the Secretary-Editor in charge or the Executive which he represents.

ANY CRITICISM affecting the portions not so reserved under distinctive sub-titles should be leveled at the Editors-in-Chief at Winnipeg.

THIS MEDIUM, which so far has been issued monthly in the form of a sixty page magazine, has been maintained without any financial outlay or responsibility on the part of any of the three Associations which have employed it officially.

IT HAS no individual political or financial axe to grind; the sole motive of the publication, considered in its ultimate effect, being to help those, who, by their productive labor, contribute largely to the world's needs to share largely in the physical comfort, intelligence and happiness made possible by their contributions.

ABOUT THE difficulties surrounding the maintenance of a publication of this kind a few words may be said:

WE LIVE in an age of rampant commercialism which by its rivalries has made necessary an enormous amount of advertising. Magazines and newspapers being the chief instruments employed by advertisers, their production has been tremendously stimulated, their subscription price greatly lessened and, unfortunately, with a new and lower motive for their creation introduced, their reliability as purveyors of news and guides to public opinion has in general been much lowered, and in many cases completely destroyed.

FORMERLY, BEFORE commercialism had gained such a hold upon our people, magazines and newspapers were mainly published by those who desired to inform or teach, and were supported by the subscriptions of those who desired to be informed or taught and the subscription price was fixed accordingly.

NOW, HOWEVER, only in most exceptional cases can a publication nearly support itself on subscriptions at popular prices, but must depend mainly upon commercialism for existence, to say nothing of financial success.

UNDER THESE circumstances a popular advertising medium, like a millionaire endowed church or college, must adapt its teachings to suit the views of its rich supporters and not be too zealous to impart information to the people or spread opinions among them likely to result in a lessening of opportunities for their commercial or industrial exploitation.

THE GUIDE, then, from the very nature of its mission, can never become a popular advertising medium for the business interests that thrive on "exploiting" the farming community, without consenting to turn Judas and betray the class it was created to serve—which God forbid!—and must

therefore rely mainly upon the subscriptions of its readers and the voluntary work as contributors and canvassers of those who see in it a necessary implement for proclaiming the truth which shall make man free.

A MONTHLY publication is not capable, as was recognized from the start, of becoming an efficient medium for aiding a popular propaganda or enlarging and solidifying an organization; therefore the publishers have decided to convert the "Guide" into a WEEKLY WITHIN THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

THE NEW publication can best be described by giving the title and superscription as they will appear upon its front page:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF
EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Designed to give uncolored news from the world of Thought and Action and honest opinions thereon with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, right living, health and happiness.

IT HAS been urged by some that it is necessary that to be successful the organ of a Provincial Association should be printed in the province, but it may be pointed out that our movement is becoming Inter-Provincial in character and will rapidly become more so by having the several Provincial organs appear side by side in one large publication.

The educational value of this feature is well worth the sacrifice of sentiment and slight delay in receipt of news caused by the place of publication being outside one's province.

The fact that the organ of each Association has an editor resident in the province is a guarantee that matters of local interest will receive proper attention, provided of course, that a competent person is selected for the position. The smallness of the allowance to the local editors limits the time they may devote to their duties, but increase of support within their respective provinces will result in a more generous allowance and afford greater opportunities to increase the size, scope and effectiveness of the local organs.

MOREOVER, THE main purpose of the paper is not to deal with local happenings and matters of township interest, but to organize, educate, agitate and inspire our people to action along general lines and in accordance with the natural evolutionary trend.

The initiative and referendum, single tax, prohibition, public ownership of elevators or other public utilities, establishment of State-aided co-operative meat chilling and packing plants, co-operative selling agencies or other questions of a like nature can be discussed as well by a paper published in Winnipeg as one published in Regina or Edmonton, while anyone writing on these subjects would reach three times as many people by using a tri-provincial paper instead of one of the local organs.

COMMON SENSE and financial necessity alike demand co-operation in the publication of the several official organs in order that instead of three struggling weeklies of narrow circulation, dependent upon Government pap, Opposition patronage, snide advertisements, or the favor of those who thrive on the apathy, disunion, ignorance or need of the people, we may found and maintain one widely read, fearless, and independent newspaper to enlighten the blind and champion the cause of the oppressed.

THE GUIDE in its weekly form will be co-edited by R. McKenzie and E. A. Partridge, who will associate with them such writers as it is hoped will greatly add to the interest now manifested in the "Guide" in its present form, and make the paper an extremely reliable ally to the forces which make for human betterment.

THEY WILL welcome contributions from the pens of those desirous of discussing questions bearing upon the well being and prosperity of the individual, the community, the country at large, or the race.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN! We say:

Welcome the new publication in the spirit in which it is presented to you. Come forward with your dollar, your contribution of fact or opinion, your kindly criticism, your word of cheer, your written and spoken endorsement, your aid in arousing interest and gaining moral and financial support from others, and then see it grow and grow until it becomes a mighty instrument for bringing about the answer to that prayer which can only become an accomplished fact through human love and effort—"Thy Kingdom come! Thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven!"



THE GUIDE'S "MAILBAG"

SELECTIONS FROM A MASS OF CORRESPONDENCE RELEVANT
TO THE PURPOSES OF "THE GUIDE"



The Independent Candidate

Editor, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

Sir,—I think we are indebted to Mr. P. H. Spencer, of Millwood, for bringing this matter to our notice, and think we might profitably discuss the same in the columns of the GUIDE and see what may be done about it before another general election comes around. I heard what Mr. Partridge said at the Convention and thought just as Mr. Spencer says, that either political party would demand allegiance from anyone elected to parliament under its auspices, and we, as grain

growers, would be no further ahead. At an election time also, both parties seem able to command the same allegiance to a far greater extent than what makes for the public welfare, and unless some very glaring misconduct can be shown the party in power has certainly the best chance of being returned to power again. Either political party will tell you that a third party is impractical and impossible, and if you proved to the contrary they would probably say it was "unconstitutional," which seems to be the party method of evading

anything like domestic reform. Why can we not take a lesson from Great Britain, where they not only have an Irish or Home Rule party, but also a Labor party. Why not, in Manitoba, at least, have a Grain Growers party, not in order to effect class legislation to the detriment of all others, but primarily to see that the Grain Growers as a class are not legislated against, and incidentally to act as a power for good in criticizing the acts of either party, and throwing their weight on the side of right against wrong, and against extravagance and corruption, in favor of economy and pure government, with an idea of the greatest good to the greatest number, with "promotion by merit" as their motto, and stamping out wrong no matter from where it may emanate. I have thought that from our conventions at Brandon, I could choose out a Provincial Government who would effect more beneficial legislation in three sessions than the two parties have effected since confederation. If we look at Ottawa it is beyond question but that a Grain Growers' party from the West about 20 strong would count enormously in any question which would pertain to the Western farmer, on the prosperity of which the whole welfare of the entire West is so dependent, and which also very materially affects the interest of the East. Why should not the Convention in Manitoba and the two Western provinces appoint candidates to contest some of the seats and guarantee their deposit, bringing forward only men of good reputation and trustworthy, and by our united efforts make them popular and see that they get elected. There are some at any rate, who would be pleased with an opportunity to vote for a free man, who had no party whip to answer, and if he had no boodle to distribute, he would certainly have no necessity to filch from the public funds to replenish his pocket. I hope someone else will pass an opinion, as I think many of us are of the opinion that good legislation, especially for the farmer, moves along very slowly.

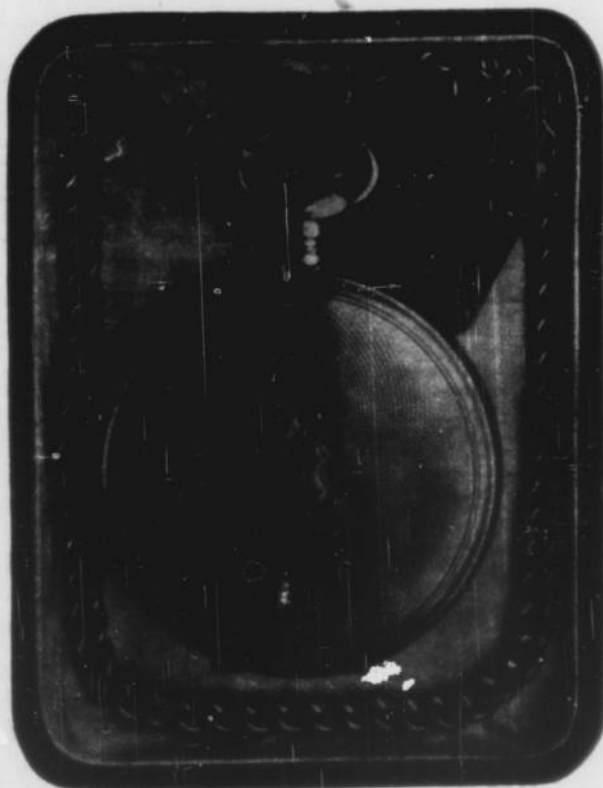
Yours truly,

Shoal Lake.

F. SIMPSON

Presentation Watches!

There could be no greater tribute to the efficiency of the "Dingwall" Watch than that paid annually by the number of orders received through our catalogue. **Do you receive a copy? If not send us your name and address to-day.**



1548—A Presentation Set at a very moderate cost. The watch case is a fine 14k. gold filled, with a gold bow and joints, and guaranteed to wear and keep its color for 25 years. The chain and locket are also 14k. gold filled and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction to the wearer. The movement is a 15 Jewel Dingwall, finely finished and an accurate timepiece, fully guaranteed, complete in silk-lined case **\$25.00**

1548A.—Same with plain case — **\$25.00**

1548B.—Same with open face — **\$25.00**

(These illustrations are exact size of the articles).

These prices include monogram on watch or locket.

We cannot recommend too highly the "Dingwall" movement. We have for a number of years handled an enormous quantity of watches, have weighed the merits and defects of each make, and have decided on what we consider a thoroughly reliable and durable timepiece. Every watch before leaving our store is carefully examined, tested and regulated by our watchmakers, and if by any chance watches are injured in transit, they can be returned at our expense and another one supplied.

D. R. DINGWALL, LTD., Jewelers, WINNIPEG

Plain Facts for the Farmer

Editor, GUIDE:

Sir,—I wish to sound a warning note to the rank and file in the farmers' organizations of this North West.

The main causes for failure of farmers' organizations during the last fifty years, which have been started and flourished for a time in different localities, has been through a failure to fully comprehend the principles and aims of these organizations, and all have been working in the dark.

Again, capitalism had not attained that degree of organization and combination in the fields of industry and commerce as it has recently assumed. It is only a comparatively short time that all the speculative elements handling the farmers' products have been practically consolidated—and in order to protect ourselves against this combine, we must organize, educate and co-operate.

The majority of the members of our organizations have failed to do their duty as members, and left the work for the faithful few. It should be impressed on every member that it is their individual duty to learn all they can about the movement and tell your associates all about it, attend all the meetings possible, encourage both old and young to take part. Notice clause 6 of the platform, which says to educate the young men of our country on their rights, duties and responsibilities, so that they may understand the evil effects of vicious legislation upon their calling, etc.

Have your place of meeting where it will be most convenient for the farmer, and all get there at the appointed hour—delays often mean failure in the end. Some of the farmers have other duties to attend to and it is important that all should attend this meeting on schedule time, and then by co-operation and interest in this movement, failure cannot come.

Have a secretary who is a good business man—he should be a practical farmer who gets his living off the farm. Brother farmers, I beseech you, give these questions your careful thought and attention. This is the greatest movement of the times, and properly conducted, will do more to properly elevate society than all other movements—a movement which is calculated to build up a social system under which practical Christianity will be a possibility, which under the present system is almost an impossibility.

The Great Fair of the Great West

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Fair, the Summertime Mecca of all the Canadian West, is preparing for this Banner Year a greater entertainment, and offering a greater class for competing exhibitors, than ever before; combining Sport, Pleasure and Recreation in an army of Glittering Gorgeousness; with lavish and remarkable exhibits, presaging the opportunity of Western Canada as the **Last Great Garden of Earth.**

RICHEST HALF-MILE RACING MEET ON THE CONTINENT

Live Stock Show Poultry Exhibit The Dog Show

Continuation of the interesting and instructive

Agricultural Motor Competitions

A Thousand Fun Features on Grand Stand, Drag, Track and Stage.
Grand Military Tattoo with Twenty Bands, and the NAVASSAR
LADIES' BAND. A MAMMOTH ELECTRIC DISPLAY (instructive and spectacular) by the City of Winnipeg.

Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle: "BATTLE OF SEVASTOPOL"

Excursions on all Railroads

JULY 10—17, 1909

BINDER TWINE "CRICKET" BRAND

BEST MADE IN U. S. A.

Now offered to the progressive farmers of the Great Northwest, at lower prices than ever before. We sell annually to customers located at 19,000 postoffices in the States, and have been selling direct for nearly one quarter of a century, distributing direct from factory to farm more than double the quantity of any other concern in the world.

YOUR NOTE LOOKS GOOD TO US.

To protect credit buyers from exorbitant prices, charged by discriminating retailers, we will accept notes from responsible parties, payable November 1st, at only 4 per cent added to our low cash price, which we quote for this season, F.O.B. Winnipeg as follows:—

Standard, 500 ft. "Cricket Proof"	8c
Standard Manila, 550 ft. "Cricket Proof"	8½c
Manila, 600 ft. "Cricket Proof"	9c

Let us book your order NOW subject to cancellation or additions according to crop conditions. We were the originators of the liberal crop damage proposition. Remember, we want your business, and will treat you right. Cash or note.

COOPER CORDAGE CO. Warehouse B., WINNIPEG.

And may God haste the day is my humble and earnest prayer.

Yours truly,

Alberta

REFORMER.

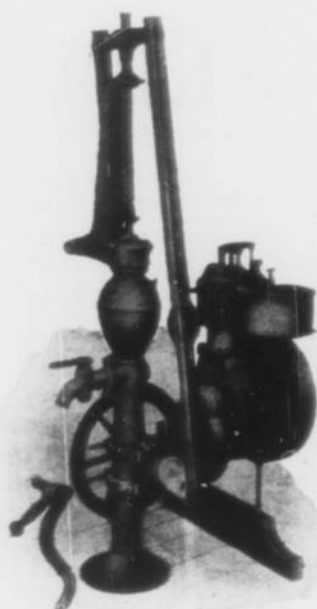
Questions of the Hour

Editor, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

Sir,—The Tofield local of the U.F.A. held their semi-monthly meeting at Tofield, Saturday, May 1st. At present the local constitutes something like 40 members.

The question of barbed wire that has been pending for about two months, hoping there would be enough applications secured to have full car of wire shipped here was considered. Up to the present there is something over a half car ordered, and as the time that wire is needed is approaching, it was decided to let Mr. Bird, whose bid for less than carload lots was the lowest, have the order.

Fuller
&
Johnson



Farm
Pump
Engine

This is a necessity on **every** farm.

Is always on the job—days, nights and Sundays—hot weather or cold—rain or shine—in high winds or calms—year in and year out.

Needs no towers, or cement foundations, no guy ropes, no fixtures of any kind. Set it alongside your pump, and when you have tightened five common nuts, you have a power pumping plant ready to run. **Do it all yourself.**

Goes anywhere—on the back porch, in the shed or milk-house, wherever convenient. Runs quietly, practically, without vibration, and is absolutely **safe.**

Made for **hard, continuous service.**

Write for more information **today.**

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Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co.

Madison - Wis.

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General Agents - Winnipeg

The universal hail insurance question was brought up and thoroughly discussed "pro" and "con". There was no opposition on the matter. Everybody was in favor of the universal hail insurance. It was clearly demonstrated that it would be difficult to make the distinction between the farmer that should come under the hail insurance policy, and the stock owner who might wish to be exempted from taxation of this kind. The one merges into the other and it would be difficult to draw the line of

demarcation in those two cases so that the scheme could be carried out with anything like satisfaction, it was decided that under the circumstances it would be better to have a universal hail insurance. The tax imposed on the land to cover the insurance would be but a bagatelle to most people. The stockmen would hardly make any kick on the matter. The scheme is just as fair in every way as the public school system for which everybody has to pay his share of

taxes, and no one finds any fault with it.

Besides, the big cattle men of the past are largely eliminated. In a few years the stock owners who raise cattle exclusively will be a thing of the past. The motion in favor of universal hail insurance carried without a dissenting vote.

The motion was made "that we members of the Tofield local of the U.F.A. believe it essentially necessary that the U.F.A. place an organizer on the field in the district east and southeast of Tofield, in which there is a large territory where there is no local of the U.F.A. formed, and that the Secretary write to the Secretary of the U.F.A. on the matter and explain that the organizer should commence his tour of propaganda not later than June 10th, to give those who organize ample time to get their twine. The twine question will be an incentive for members to join the Association. The motion carried.

After seeding, when there will be a larger attendance, the following very important question will be brought up: That whereas the Government seems to be opposed to complying with the petitions of the farmers for Government-owned elevators, and we believe it would be more efficacious and would expedite matters if a petition was circulated and signed by every person in the district and addressed to our representative at the Legislature, asking the Honorable member to use his influence for bringing about Government ownership of the interior elevators, and we believe that if every local throughout the provinces would circulate monster petitions in this way and address them to its representatives, that the Government would endeavor to do something on the matter.

Yours truly,

Kingman.

J. FLETCHER.

Organize

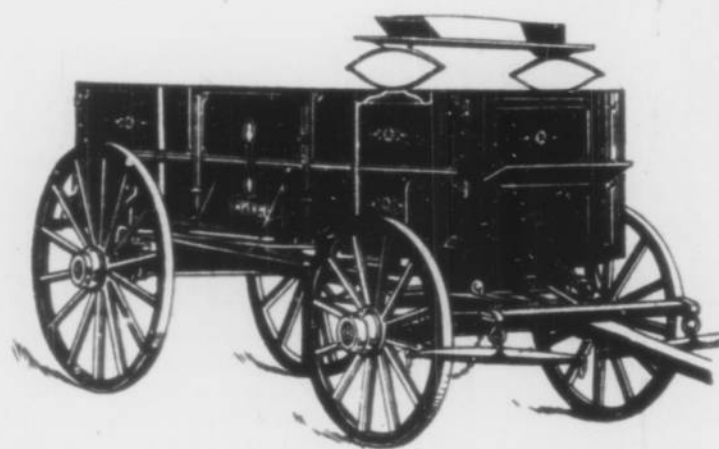
Editor of the GUIDE:

Dear Sir,—Most everyone that I have spoken to on the "Social Economic" or "Political" problems of our day agree that if farmers could be induced to bind themselves together, to act together in a common cause, they could do just what they pleased.

There is no class so large or powerful as they, and no one class upon whom so much depends—and perhaps no other class suffers so much from a lack of organized effort. Every special privilege secured by other organized interests must inevitably, in the last analy-

OUR FARM IMPLEMENTS

OUR new department this year is having even greater success than we anticipated for it. Our experience in the Binder Twine field led us to believe that our efforts to reduce the cost of farm goods would be appreciated. In this we have not been disappointed. Buying direct from the manufacturers for cash and in large quantities accounts for our remarkable prices for positively first quality goods. The usual Eaton Guarantee is behind all our implements, as behind all the goods we sell. Satisfaction is guaranteed or money is refunded and all charges paid



THE IMPERIAL FARM WAGON

This is a very superior farm wagon in every respect, and should you be asked to place an estimate on its value you would mention a price greatly in excess of what we ask for it. Nothing but the very best seasoned hardwood is used in the box, the spokes are selected second growth hickory; hubs and rims are the best seasoned oak. The very best metal is used in the skeins and the sand boards are ironed over all. The box is made in the most thorough manner and is grain tight. Size of box 11 ft. long, 28 in. high, and bottom and top boards each 14 in. high and 3 ft. 2 in. wide, capacity 6,000 lbs. **Price \$69** Shipping weight 975 lbs.

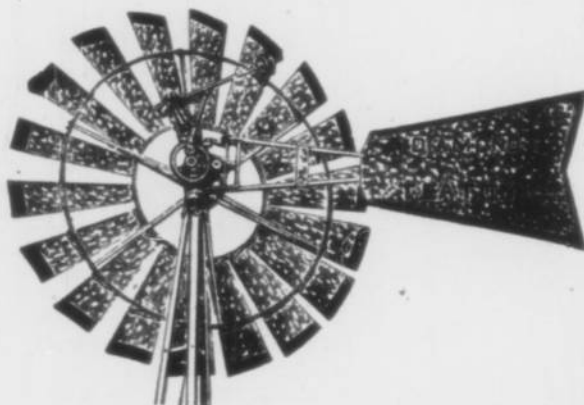
The DIAMOND "E" STEEL WINDMILL

The chief features of this windmill are durability, efficiency for heavy work, and perfect self-government, together with simplicity of design, and convenience of adjustment. It is easily erected and does not require any skilled labor. It is absolutely self-governing, turning itself out of gear when the wind is too strong for a mill to run with safety to the machinery.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every Diamond "E" Mill, properly put together and cared for according to instructions, will run in as light a wind and endure as hard a service as any mill made, and that our towers when put together and properly anchored according to our instructions will stand, without damage, all winds which do not damage surrounding buildings or trees. This guarantee holds good for one year.

Eight foot back geared steel pumping Windmill, with 40 foot, No. 1 tower, **Price complete \$66.50** Shipping weight 1100 pounds.



BINDER TWINE SEASON AT HAND

Binder Twine should all be ordered before July 1st, as we cannot promise to fill orders received after that date. It can be paid for on delivery.

GOLDEN MANILLA—550 Ft. to Lb.

Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
9c.	9c.	9¼c.	9½c.	9¾c.	9¾c.

EATON STANDARD—500 Ft. to Lb.

Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
8½c.	8½c.	8¾c.	8¾c.	9c.	9c.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

sis, fall as a tax on the resources of the man on the land. I say this seems to be generally agreed to.

Other classes and interests seem to secure special advantages from organized effort—Railways, Steamship lines, Manufacturers, Dealers, Jobbers, Mechanics, Retail Associations, Wholesale Associations, Travellers' Associations, Press Associations—labor in every branch conceivable down to the newsboys, bootblacks and chimney sweeps, organized.

It is to their interests to do so. It is advantageous to them. Why then should not the great interest of agriculture be organized, to seek their advantage?

But what kind of an organization should it be? What proportions should it assume? It would seem that if it should deal with the different organizations and federations of capital, transportation companies, corporations mentioned and unmentioned, it also should be powerful, dignified, intelligent, well equipped, and strong in consciousness of its own importance. Saskatchewan is the acknowledged heart or centre of the greatest wheat field in the world. The Grain Growers' Association is the greatest organization of farmers in the province. Should not the farmers in the province join this association in an endeavor to place it in the dignified position referred to? If they will join on the life plan, it will secure the Association that permanent place and position for all time to come, and will furnish the channel for a solution of the many vexing problems of the present and the future.

F. W. GREEN.

Ransom Engraving Co.

Photo Engravers
Designers

45 Arthur St., WINNIPEG
Phone 3814



BRANDON

Operating in
Manitoba, Alberta
Saskatchewan

Subscribed
Capital: **\$365,000**

Substantial Cash Deposits with
THREE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

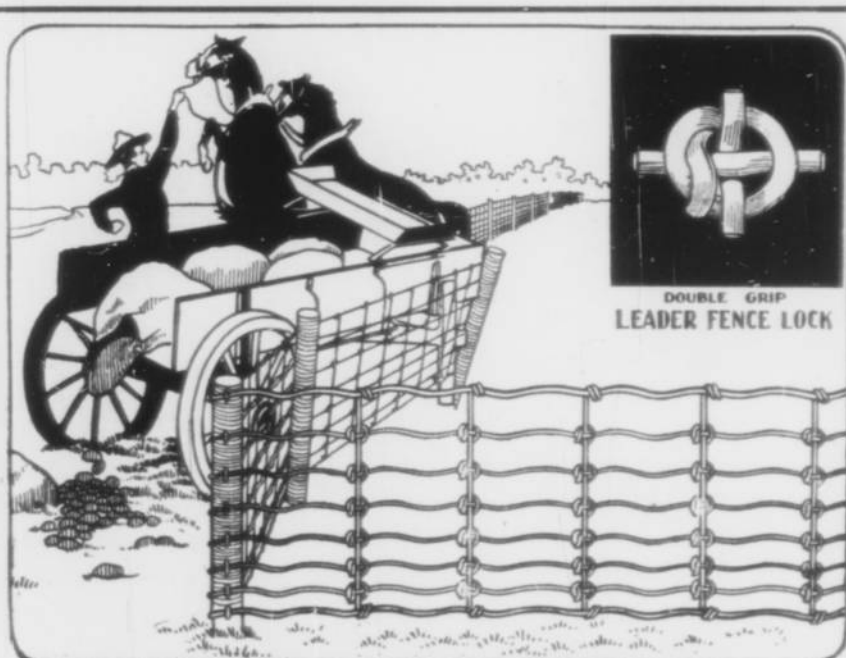
Fire Insurance
Pure-Bred Registered
Live Stock Insurance
Hail Insurance
(Manitoba and Saskatchewan)

On our Unbroken Record for Prompt Pay-
ment in Full of all Loss Claims we
Solicit Your Patronage

You pay the premium We carry the risk

Full Information may be had from any Local Agent
or the Head Office of either Company

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN THE SASKATCHEWAN
INSURANCE CO. INSURANCE CO.
CANADA



BROKE POST BUT NOT THE FENCE "THE LEADER"

It is the common-sense construction of it which gives it double grip and double strength.

We also manufacture Coil Spring Wire, Lawn Fencing, and Farm and Ornamental Gates

Write for Catalogue G.

Call and see us when at The Fair

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. Ltd.

Factory: corner Henry and Beacon Streets

P.O. Box 1382

WINNIPEG

Co-operative News

Representatives of Co-operative Associations Talk Over Prospects

A MEETING of representatives of Co-operative Fruit Growing Associations was held in Toronto, recently, with Daniel Johnston, Forest, in the chair.

Among those present were: J. E. Johnson, representing the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association; Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines; Elmer Lick and R. W. Grierson, of Oshawa Association, and Frank T. Barber, of Georgetown.

The general report was that the outlook for fruit could not be more promising. Mr. Thompson says all lines in Niagara promise well, and that spraying has been more efficiently done than ever before. Only in two lines are complaints made, Baldwins and Snows, and the complaints regarding these come mainly from about Georgetown and Oshawa. Mr. Barber says in some cases Baldwins will not give over one-third of a crop, but this is quite an exceptional report, and the general statement is that the outlook is exceedingly satisfactory.

On the Coast

THE Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Spokane, Wash., controlling a wheat output of 40,000,000 bushels annually in eastern Washington and northern Idaho and Oregon, has filed complaint with the Interstate Commission, alleging that the freight charges by transcontinental railroads between points in the Spokane country and tidewater on the

Pacific coast in Oregon are exorbitant. The growers desire reductions, as they purpose storing and shipping their grain direct, thus eliminating the profits of middlemen and brokers.

L. C. Crow, president of the organization, which has more than 15,000 members, announces that the union owns 40 warehouses and that it is purposed to have 100 more in operation in Washington, Idaho and Oregon at the opening of the grain season next fall. It is also likely that the union will extend its field of operation into western Montana, thus giving it control of the situation in this part of the Northwest.

"While nothing definite has been decided as to the building of elevators at tidewater," Mr. Crow said, "the union will have representatives at every important export point on the coast to look after the interests of the farmers and keep us posted. Our members will know every day the exact prices on the coast, without depending upon the 'trust' for quotations, and in this way we feel that better prices can be obtained than by any other medium that has yet been tried. We are in this fight to win and there is every reason to believe that we will be successful. In the event our suit for lower rates to Astoria, Ore., is successful, it is likely we will try for other points on the Pacific seaboard."—American Co-operative Journal.

The Bagot branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has decided to co-operate together and order binder twine. The lowest prices obtained are from the Cooper Cordage Co.

The Expected Has Happened

THE LUMBER COMBINE

has sent its Secretary to Vancouver and through deception and other means in getting evidence has threatened dire destruction to the mills that dared to sell lumber for direct shipment to farmers.

¶ Like all greedy combines it does not want fair competition. ¶ Its 40 to 50 per cent. profit for the members of some previous years it wants to continue. ¶ FARMERS, when in want of Lumber, Windows, Doors, Cement, Fence Posts or other building material, send us your specifications for prices and encourage an open market. ¶ We have shipped a great many farmers this season direct from the mills and without a single complaint. ¶ We give Bank references.

McCOLLOM LUMBER CO., 14 Traders Bank, WINNIPEG

Government Ownership in Mexico

IT is reported from Mexico that the Diaz Government contemplates establishing a policy of public ownership and indirect public operation of public service monopolies in the cities, such as street railways and lighting plants. The method followed will be the same as that employed in taking over the purchase of a majority of the stock of the private companies in

the field. What brought the Mexican Government's contemplated policy into publicity was an effort on the part of bankers representing German interests to secure concessions for a syndication of light and power plants in the chief cities of Mexico. They were informed that no such concessions would be granted as the Government intended to go into the business itself on behalf of the people.—Free Press.

United Farmers

AS I am strongly in favor of farmers being united in a Society for mutual protection and improvement, I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to give an instance of help given to a farmer that I came across the other day. Mr. G—— was a member of the Grain Growers' Association (\$1 per year for membership) at Earl Grey, Sask. He sold his homestead and started for B.C. As he had some implements on time, the implement firm began a bullying process and tried to bluff the farmer to pay more than he considered honestly due. He put the case in the Grain Growers' Society's hands. They took up the case and he has since received a very humble apologetic letter from the implement firm's lawyer. This is an instance of the respect a man's case gets when it is backed up by a body of 15,000 members. We all know many cases where Might often takes the place of Right.

As the farmers of Canada comprise 75 per cent. of the population it is easily seen what an enormous power for good or evil they would be, if united in a solid union. Mr. Farmer, it will pay you to think it over, even if you do break a furrow or two less. Do you get as much for your produce as you ought to get? Do you get as much consideration at Ottawa as your numbers ought to command? Do you sometimes feel the pinch of the Might over Right forces? Well, the remedy lies in your own hands, join your brother farmers, and all act as one body. If you do so, you can send to Ottawa anyone you wish.

Hoping this will help in the work of uniting, and wishing everyone a record crop.—Letter to Editor of Lloydminster Times.

Co-Operative Farming

A NUMBER of farmers in the Hutt Valley, about ten or twelve miles out of Wellington, New Zealand, have, says the Standard of Empire, formed a Co-operative Association for supplying milk and farm produce generally to the consumers direct. The undertaking is working very well. The shareholders' farms now reach the respectable area of 5,060 acres, and the cows number 547. Milk is also obtained from farmers not holding shares, and altogether the supply is being drawn from more than 750 cows. The milk is sold retail in Wellington at 2½d. per

CONSTRUCTION

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18 ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on wagon or trucks.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction, or up or down.

The "WIZARD" Portable Grain Elevator

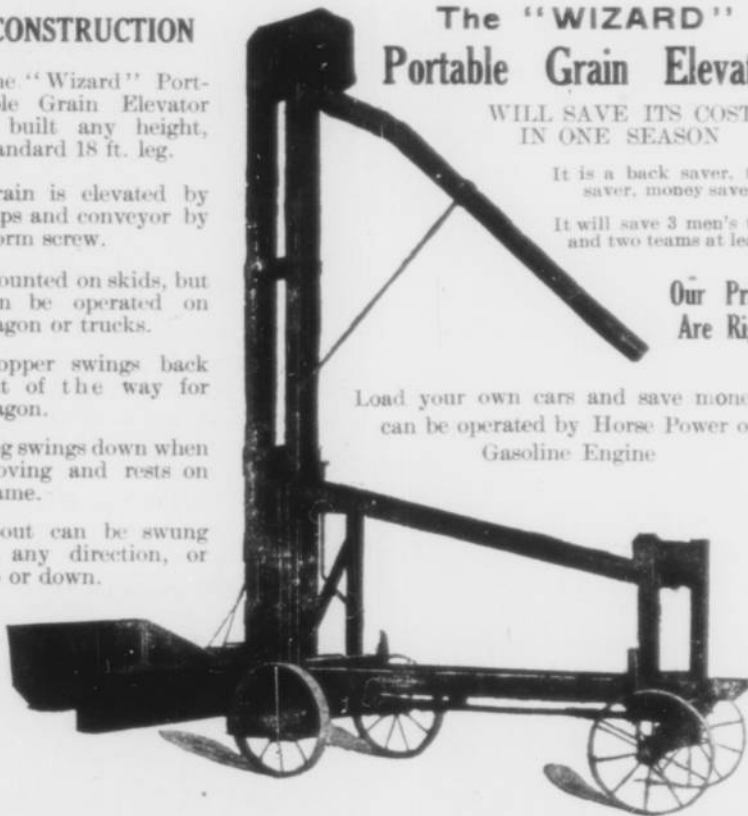
WILL SAVE ITS COST
IN ONE SEASON

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver

It will save 3 men's time and two teams at least

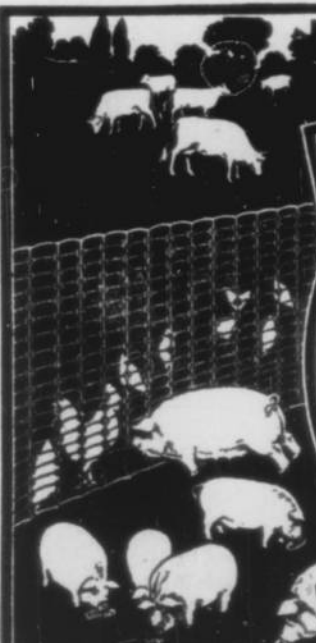
Our Prices
Are Right

Load your own cars and save money—
can be operated by Horse Power or
Gasoline Engine



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Write for prices and terms.

The Harmer Implement Co., 142 Princess St., Winnipeg



Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

will turn large animals as well as small poultry. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 hard steel wire—heavily galvanized—to prevent rusting. No top or bottom boards necessary because the heavy wires take the place. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence almost pays for itself in the saving made on fence posts alone. Only half the posts are required, as compared with most other makes of poultry fencing. Peerless Junior Poultry Fence is

Close enough for Poultry Strong enough for Stock

Don't let your chickens eat your hog feed nor permit your hogs to tramp all over the garden. The same fence serves both purposes. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence can be used as an all around General Purpose Fence. The wires are held together by the famous PEERLESS lock that cannot be slipped. PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence adds greatly to the appearance and value of the property it encloses. Write today for Free Fence Book which tells all about Fences—and how to choose fencing.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.,
Hamilton, Ont. or
Winnipeg, Man.

The Fence That Saves Expense

quart, or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less than previously charged. A good trade is also being done in butter.

At a meeting of Farmers' Union delegates held at Masterton, it was decided to form a co-operative freezing company, the existing works, it was stated, not being able to cope with the growing requirements of the district. The nominal capital of the company is £100,000, but it is proposed to proceed to allotment when £10,000 has been subscribed.

Co-Operation for Improvement of Horse Breeding

EVERY new departure of co-operation in live stock breeding, seems to come to the farmer and the stockman, as a new doctrine. At the present time, in several places in the United States, communities have organized to produce certain breeds of live stock, with a deliberately planned motive of the production of that particular breed with a uniformity of character and type. In several places in Ontario agricultural societies have used the Government grant to their associations for the purchase of pure bred sires, in the case of cattle, sheep and swine.

A bill for the licensing of stallions, similar to that now in effect in Wisconsin, is being asked for in the state of Colorado. Efforts in the same line are being made in some of the provinces of Canada. Everywhere can be noted a growing sentiment, calling for concerted effort, rather than that of segregated individual attempts at progress.

There is everywhere to be seen a growing appreciation of the values of systematic co-operation. Farmers are learning to do things collectively, and to ask for things collectively. Instead of living a life of isolation, the farmer is today one of a collective body of individuals.

There are many reasons for this change in the life of the farmer, but the greatest of all is a realization of the success which has attended co-operative enterprises in the past. Co-operative cheese factories, creameries, fruit growing associations, have all been marked with signal success. To have the spread of the sentiment, the introduction of the rural telephone, and delivery of mail, have contributed, and will continue to do so. The greatest incentive toward successful co-operation in any line, is the instilling of a desire for a common end, the appreciation of a common ideal, in the popular mind.

Were Department judges asked to observe a standard of characteristic in making their awards at shows, it would have a very great and beneficial educative effect. Such a standard, carefully delineated by such a body as the Ontario Horsebreeders' Association, acting with the advice of each live stock association, would place a salutary safeguard upon the importation, and the patronage, of animals of

varied type, and would effect a great reduction in the number of scrub horses to be seen in the country.

Co-Operation and Unity of Effort

NO matter what line of agriculture is followed, a certain degree of co-operation and unity of effort will be found necessary if a full measure of success is to be attained. Where a considerable num-

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

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CONNECTS AT WINNIPEG EAST AND WESTBOUND WITH ALL TRAINS

DAILY

17.10k Lv. WINNIPEG Ar. 9.25k

10.15k Ar. PORT ARTHUR Lv. 16.20k

CONNECTS AT PORT ARTHUR WITH ALL STEAMER LINES

CHOICE of LAKE ROUTES

DULUTH EXPRESS

17.10k Lv. WINNIPEG Ar. 9.25k

7.30k Ar. DULUTH Lv. 19.10k

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Canadian Northern Sleeping Cars

Longer, Higher, Wider Berths

Unexcelled Dining Car Service

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Winnipeg, Man.

ber of people in a community are engaged in the same general line of production the profit is greater than where isolated effort is put forth. Examples bearing on this point can be found in almost any part of Ontario.

There is no section of the province in which breeders of Shorthorn have been more successful, financially and otherwise, than in the south riding of Ontario, and the success attained is largely due to the fact that so many have followed the same line within a limited area. From one hilltop in that riding the barns of no less than twenty Shorthorn breeders can be counted. A buyer can go in there and pick up a carload of breeding stock in less time, and at less expense, than in any other section, and largely because of this it has always been easier to make profitable sales there than elsewhere.

Another example of a different kind may be found in the vicinity of Penetanguishene. There a number of farmers, by producing potatoes in considerable volume, and selling in a co-operative way, were able to secure, in reduced freight rates, and better prices, returns of 20 per cent. in excess of those secured by other potato growers acting as individuals and in a small way.

In the Niagara district co-operation and unity of effort have perhaps been carried further than in almost any other part of the province. Through co-operation the greater part of the fruit grown in that district is shipped in car lots and distributed to the needs of the various markets. As a result of this an industry, which was languishing ten or twelve years ago, before co-operation had been fully applied, is now one of the most profitable lines in farming in all Ontario. In numerous parts of the province smaller associations of fruit growers have increased by anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. the returns obtained from apple growing.

There is no line of agriculture in which co-operation is more essential than in dairying. A cheese factory, or a creamery, which is supported by all the farmers in the immediate vicinity, can easily save at least one cent per pound in the cost of placing butter or cheese on the market, as compared with another factory which draws its support from isolated individuals or groups of farmers scattered over a wider area.

Profitable returns are being obtained from onion growing in the Scotland district because enough



WILL THE HARVEST FIND YOU READY?

YOU owe it to yourself to be ready to take care of your grain after it is grown. It may ripen all at once—you will need to cut it quickly. When you start in, you hope to have the work go right along. You will have neither the time nor disposition to tinker with poor working machines, when you go into the field. Be wise in time. Give some thought to the machines you will use in the harvest, and **do it now.** A McCormick binder will give you a sense of readiness for the harvest that you can get in no other way.

If you purchase a McCormick you know that when you go into the field with your hired help, you will not be annoyed with breakdowns and delays—you will be able to harvest your grain in the shortest possible time—you will do it with the least labor on your part, and the least worry to your horses—you will be able to save all your grain.

The McCormick binder has stood the test of time. Its capacity to handle tangled down grain, the simplicity and reliable work of its knoter, its strength, its light draft, easy handling, uniform good work and durability mark it as one of the greatest triumphs in harvesting machine manufacture.

Other farm machines of McCormick make, a long line, are not less valuable than the binder. Every McCormick everywhere is recognized by farmers as a leader in its class. The list includes:

Grain Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Sweep Rakes and Stackers, Disk and Shoe Drills, Cultivators, Smoothing and Disk Harrows and Scafflers. McCormick dealers also handle International Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

For catalog and specific information on any McCormick machine, call on the local agent or write to the nearest branch house named below.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America, at
 Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
 (Incorporated)

are engaged in this line, in a limited area, to create a market. The same is true of bean growing in Kent.

From all sections the same truth is brought home, viz., that the more people there are engaged in the same line, in a limited area, and the greater the extent to which the co-operative systems is applied, the more satisfactory are the returns obtained.

Coming Into Line

WE clip the following excerpt from a recent issue of the Daily Phoenix, Saskatoon, which clearly indicates the trend of public sentiment of Government ownership of elevators.

The Phoenix is one of the few papers who did not see eye to eye with the grain growers on this question, and was bold enough to openly express its views:—

"There will be considerable disappointment in the West that the session should have slipped away

without anything either definite or serious being decided upon with regard to the Hudson's Bay road. That project was the trump card of the Government as a vote getter last fall, and it was confidence in the Government rather than indifference to the scheme which restrained Western opinion during the life of the session. But this silence on the part of the people must not be taken for indifference and it will be well for the Government to face their pledges seriously on the matter at no distant date.

"The question of Government-owned terminal elevators is under the consideration of the department of trade and commerce and it is expected that as a result of the inquiry being made, the government will decide to take over the big grain storehouses. Western men have come to the conclusion that it is time that the element of private ownership should be eliminated from the big terminal elevators and that it would be in the interests of all that it should be so."

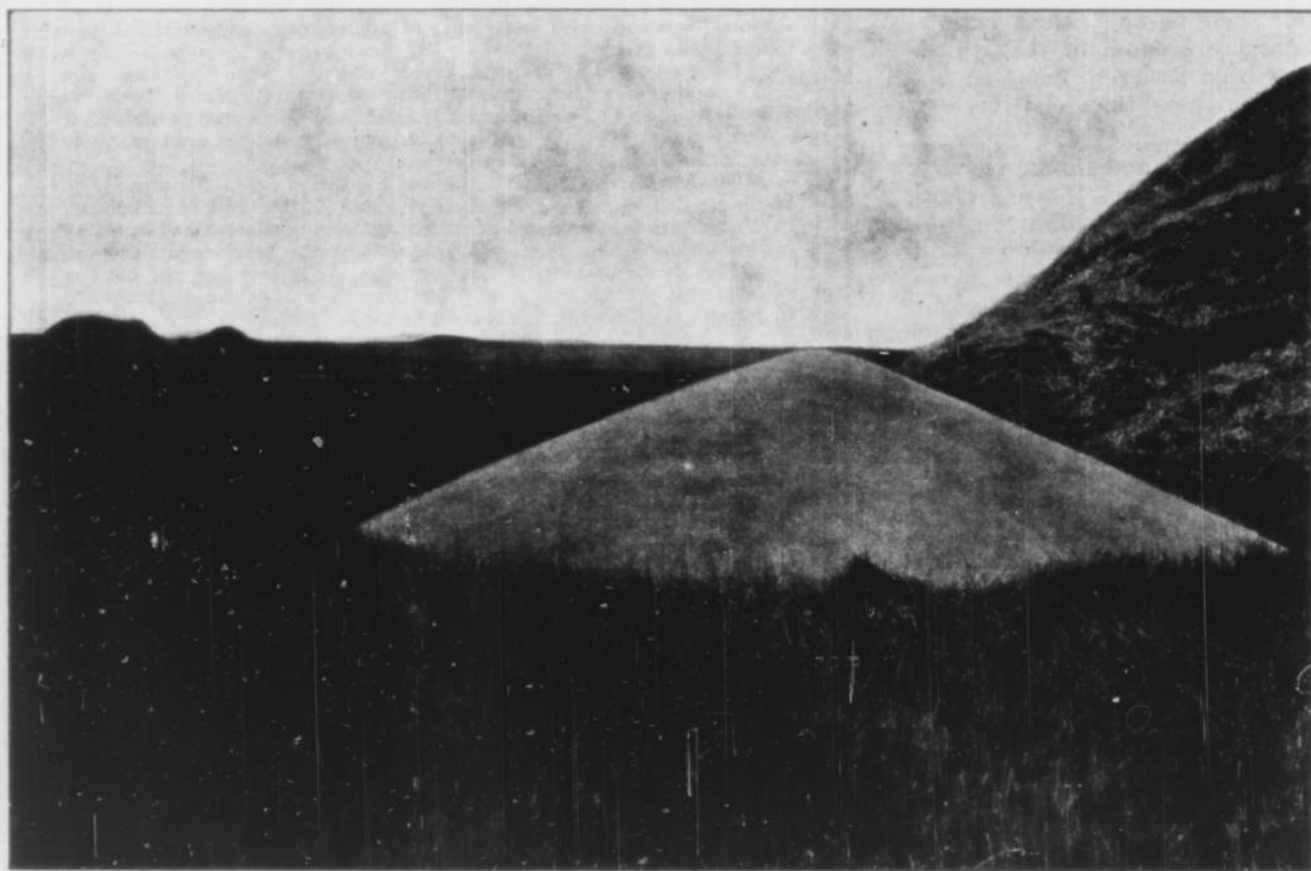
Comments on Current Events

Moncton, not Ottawa

THAT Hon. George P. Graham, Dominion Minister of Railways, is dead in earnest in his intention to put the Intercolonial Railway on a purely paying basis is every day becoming more apparent as step by step the organization of the new commission is being perfected. In the selection of the three commissioners good judgment was shown and experienced men were chosen. The bane of the I.C.R. in the past under both Conservative and Liberal administrations has been political influence which handicapped every branch of the service. It is announced that the headquarters

Saskatoon Fair

SASKATOON is getting ready to put up a big Summer Fair again this year. The city council has purchased a new fair ground on the river bank, eighty acres in extent, and are now proceeding to erect handsome and up-to-date buildings, and lay out the race track. The prize list is already in the hands of the printers, and the awards in every department are larger than ever. Saskatoon is now so accessible from all sides since the opening of the new railway lines that the directors of the fair are making provision to accommodate a larger assemblage of stock and visi-



Wheat Straw to Burn and Several Hundred Bushels of Wheat that could not be bagged or drawn to the Elevator

of the new commission are to be at Moncton and not at Ottawa. This looks like a good business move. While Ottawa is the political capital of Canada, it is by no means the ideal center from which to manage a railway operating between Halifax and Montreal. Moncton is the headquarters of the railway and it is gratifying to know that it is likewise to be the headquarters of the commission. This decision as to headquarters would seem to indicate that at last the country is to get less politics and more business in the management of the I.C.R. Of course, politics can be brought into play at Moncton as well as at Ottawa, but the decision to locate the headquarters at the former place would seem to indicate that business and not political considerations are to govern in the future management of the road. The country as a whole hopes so.

—Regina Leader.

tors than ever before. Saskatoon Fair promises to be one of the largest and liveliest of Western exhibitions this year, and as it comes at a time; just between haying and harvest, most farmers can afford to leave their crops to nature a few days and take it in. The dates this year are August 3, 4, 5 and 6. There is talk of a provincial show with handsome prizes, which should prove a great attraction. The management is again in the hands of A. McOWAN, and any inquiries or communications should be addressed to him at Saskatoon.

A Pronouncement Well Made

MOST Western people will find themselves in accord with Hon. Frank Oliver on the question of further land grants. The Minister of the Interior said emphatically in the House that personally he was opposed to giving away more, and that he thought

the grant to the South African veterans should be the last. This position is well taken and ought to be endorsed by every Western member. There is a growing antagonism amongst all classes of the people to handing out the public domain to any but the bona fide settler. It is recognized more and more that the country is suffering today and progress is being retarded largely on account of the lavish manner in which past governments handed out the public domain to one body and another. Ten times cheaper in the long run would it have been for the Dominion to pay out in cash the value of the land, in the first instance, rather than have the pick of it now lying in the hands of speculators labelled with a more or less prohibitive price and altogether unproductive.

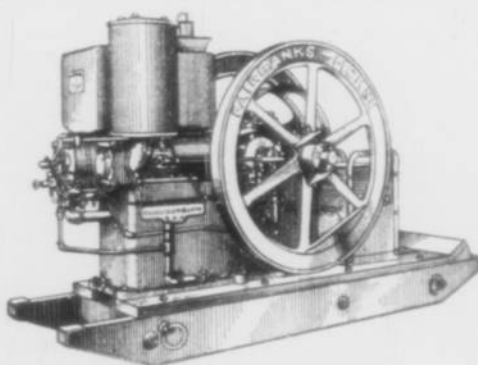
The granting of scrip to the veterans of the South African contingent was a well intentioned scheme, but it is questionable if it has worked out as well as its promoters desired. There was an odor of sentiment about the proposal which disarmed criticism when it was proposed, but there has been nothing in the working out of the details of the scheme to warrant its repetition in the case of veterans of the imperial army. Indeed the very suggestion of a scrip issue for the Old Country veteran savors of gall rather than common sense. Canada has an open door and a free grant of 160 acres for any man who will get on the land and break it up. But under what color or right any individual, whether Canadian or British, has a claim on

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Skidded, Self-Contained
Horizontal Hopper Cooled

GASOLINE ENGINES



Not the cheapest on the market, but the best. Fairbanks-Morse Engines, like Fairbanks Scales, are better value for your money because they are **made better, designed better, and last longer** than the cheaper kind. And then the engines don't cost much more and you get the power you pay for, and have a machine which is **made right** and will stay that way, which will not eat up gasoline nor cost you money and trouble in repairs or idleness.

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I may want a
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Engine for

Send me particulars.

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scrip, which he can transfer for cash, it is hard for most people working for their living to appreciate.

This opportunity may be taken to suggest that a report as to the condition of the South African scrip might be interesting. It will be recalled that when first issued there was talk of an organization being formed to handle it in such a way that a good price would be realized for those of the veterans desirous of selling. But the price went low notwithstanding, and a very large quantity was bought up at somewhere around \$400 for the 360 acres. Then, just when every veteran one knew had sold out his scrip, the price in a twinkling soared up to \$900 or \$1,000. The price is down again to \$650, but one is concerned to know just into whose hands the scrip has fallen. If the bulk of the veterans themselves have relinquished it, and our old friend the speculator is the holder, then there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government in insisting on the selections being made and the duties being undertaken on the land withing the specified time.

Hon. Frank Oliver's announcement will be taken to be the death knell of the hopes of the world's fair boosters of Winnipeg. If the scheme goes on now it is safe to say there will be no land grants, and without it there is a possibility that the idea will not appear so fascinating to many of its votaries. If Winnipeg desires to hold the exhibition she will have to take her own share of the risk, which will not be inconsiderable, and there are sufficient shrewd business men in that city to realize all that it means. The land grant proposition was a beautifully simple one, and embodied glorious chances to get even, and the handling of the property in all probability bulked as largely in the hands of the promoters as the exhibition itself.

But after long wandering in the wilderness the people of the Dominion and many of their representatives are getting back to first principles on the land question. They are realizing now in the light of the rapid development of recent years, that a country is only prosperous as it is productive. Land is not really a valuable asset to a country until the plow and the seeder and the binder have been over it. And every acre of land which is alienated is not only retarding natural progress, but makes out of the energy of the real workers of the country a heavy toll in the shape of unearned increment, and thus inaugurates in this new hemisphere a system of inequality of class and opportunity which is so developed in the older world. Society in past ages was organized largely by force and the power of the sword. And in the new world the forces at work to bring about inequality are greed and graft, and the worst phase of it, from the point of view of experience of present day conditions, is this effort to get hold of a slice of the people's heritage without doing that which alone gives nature's title to it, the act of rendering it productive.

Hon. Frank Oliver, during his term of office as Minister of the Interior, has time and again been found fighting the battle of the people against the encroachments of capital and private interest, and in this, his latest pronouncement on the subject of land grants, he is only consistent.—Phoenix, Sask.

DIRECT LEGISLATION—CANADA'S GREATEST NEED

An Excellent Exposition of Direct Legislation, and Why We Want It.

THE demands of the hour, a clean, honest government of, by and for the people, and of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, can only

be secured by direct legislation consisting of the initiative and referendum, supplemented by the recall.

Brief Definition

The initiative is the right of the people to propose a law for final decision at the polls.

The referendum is the right of the people to demand that a law or ordinance passed by the legislature or council shall be submitted to the voters for final adoption or rejection at the polls.

The recall or the imperative mandate provides for the discharge of public officials by petition and vote of the people.

Reasons for Direct Legislation

1. Direct legislation is essential to self government in complex communities—a necessary element in a true democracy. It, and only it, can destroy the private monopoly of legislative power and establish public ownership of the government. The fundamental questions are, shall the people rule, or be ruled? Shall they own the government, or be owned by it? Shall the laws passed and put in force be what the people want, or what the politicians and monopolists want? Direct legislation answers these questions in favor of the people, and is the only measure that can answer them that way, except a miraculous conversion of politicians to wisdom and angelhood.

2. It makes for the political purity, a quality so shamefully lacking in present political life. It puts a stop to corrupt legislation, and destroys the concentration of temptation which exists where a few legislators can take final actions on franchises, etc. \$5,000 may buy five councilmen to vote against the people's interests, but cannot buy 5,000 citizens to vote against their own interests. The power of bribery

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FOUR SECTIONS

(2560 acres in a square block) 25 miles from Winnipeg and half mile from Osborne Railway Station. 1400 acres cultivated, of which 800 acres were summer fallowed in 1908. **Very fine large buildings.** Every acre a steam plow proposition. For quick sale very cheap and on easy terms. For full particulars and picture of the buildings write or telephone to-day.

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You Can Do It by
SHIPPING YOUR
GRAIN DIRECT
with the help
of the



CAMERON PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR

EXPERTS ALL AGREE THAT THIS SIMPLE appliance is the most perfect machine for the purpose. Saves infinite waste of time, labor and expense. Will fill a car in from one to two hours (according to size). Adjustable shutes can be placed at any angle to load from warehouse, platform or wagon direct into car.

☐ Run by gasoline motor, which can be detached and used for crushing grain, running separator, or any other purpose.

☐ Total weight only 600 lbs., and being on a truck can be readily drawn to any location. Ask your dealer to order yours at once to assure timely delivery.

THE CAMERON MFG. CO. LTD.
155 LOMBARD ST. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

will be infinitely diluted. It will no longer pay to bribe legislators, for their action will not be final—they cannot deliver the goods—and bribery of the people at a cost within the range of the values to be gained by it will be impossible. The lobby will die; rings and bosses will lose their power; blackmailing bills, and franchise-steals will go out of fashion; the age of graft, corruption, timber-limit, valuable mining and grazing land steals, of election frauds, etc., will pass away.

3. It is immediately and easily practicable in city, provincial and federal affairs. We have direct legislation to a certain extent in municipal government as applied to money by-laws, and the changing of con-

stitutions. In city and provincial affairs legislators may submit questions to the people if they see fit to do so. All that is necessary is to transfer the option of ordering a submission from the legislators to the people and to make the people's decision final. In provincial or Dominion elections, instead of voting on a candidate and a complex platform as a unit, it would be easy to put the main questions on the ballots and to vote yes or no on each issue.

4. Better men will be attracted to political life. The purer politics become the more attractive they will become to good men, and the less attractive to bad men.

5. IT WILL LESSEN THE POWER OF PARTISANSHIP. Experience proves that voters at a referendum deal with measures on their merits, and not on party lines.

6. IT WILL EDUCATE THE PEOPLE, intellectually and morally—more responsibility, more discussion of measures and public affairs, wherefore more understanding, more sympathy and civic patriotism, more mind, morals and manhood.

7. IT WILL ELEVATE THE PRESS—voting will turn more on reason, and mud will be less in demand in the political market.

8. IT WILL STOP CLASS LEGISLATION AND GIVE THE PEOPLE THEIR RIGHTS: Lawyers and corporation men form 60 to 90 per cent. of many legislative bodies. Farmers and artisans are not fairly represented, but at the polls they will have their due preponderance, and can pass such laws as they please.

9. IT IS THE OPEN DOOR OF PROGRESS—Reforms will come as fast as people desire them, without organizing or conquering a political party to carry out each advance or waiting till the plutocrats and political bosses are ready for the curtain to go up.

10. EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THE MEASURELESS VALUE OF DIRECT LEGISLATION. For instance, Switzerland was, like Canada at various times, cursed with corruption, class rule, monopoly, etc. Direct legislation was adopted, and it has dethroned, abolished bribery, class-law, and machine politics, rid the body politic of its vermin, destroyed the power of legislators to legislate for personal ends, given labor its true weight in the government, elevated the tone of the press, and the methods of political discussion, helped to educate the mind, heart and conscience of the people, developed the manhood and improved the citizenship of the nation, given great impetus to wise reform, reduced taxation, and transferred the telegraph, telephone, railroads, express, etc., to the public ownership, and filled the civil service with efficient officers. The great success of direct legislation is fully attested by numerous witnesses of the highest character.

Direct legislation is gaining headway in all progressive countries, especially in Australia, New Zealand and in the United States, while it is in operation in South Dakota, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, and Maine. It is the most important movement for Canada today. Let the people rule!

THE MAN

"Give me the man who can hold on when others let go; who pushes ahead when others turn back; who stiffens up when others weaken; who advances when others retreat; who knows no such word as 'can't' or 'give up'; and I will show you a man who will win in the end, no matter what opposes him, no matter what obstacles confront him."—Orison Swett Marden.

BANK STOCK

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

WE WISH TO INFORM Western Farmers, Workingmen and Merchants that we have been appointed by the Home Bank of Canada, sole agents for selling their stock in Western Canada. At present almost all the stock of our Banks is owned in the East. We want to give Western men a chance. The great bulk of the business of our Banks is done on the money deposited in them. The common people, farmers and workingmen, contribute the greater bulk of these deposits.

OUR PURPOSE--To make the Home Bank of Canada the Great Common People's Bank.

OUR PLAN is simple--1st: To get every farmer and workingman in the West who can afford it, to buy as much Home Bank Stock as he can; and 2nd: To get every farmer and workingman, wherever possible, to put his money, when he has any to deposit, in The Home Bank.

THE RESULT--The Strongest Bank in the West, which will have regard for the interests of the common people and no particular class, and a Bank also that will pay good dividends upon its stock. Bank Stocks are profitable investments. See our prospectus for fuller information. Get busy--use your head and think this out. Then turn that money you have deposited in your bank into Home Bank Stock where it will earn good money. Read our Prospectus and write us for information.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

A Provincial Elevator System

To be Operated by an Independent Commission

AN OUTLINE OF THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS:

Why it is Necessary.—What it would Consist of.—What it would Cost.—Fears for the Success of the Government System unless it be made a Legal Monopoly, unwarranted.—How it would be Supervised.—How it would be Operated.—What Benefits would Accrue to the Farmers and others from its Operation.—How to Obtain it.

Issued under the direction of the Interprovincial Council of Farmers' Associations

Why it is Necessary

THE Grain Growers' Association is an institution which has for its object the improvement of the condition of those who depend for their living upon the cultivation of the soil.

It is part of the world-wide protest of the workers against the wrongs inflicted upon them by the schemers.

It is one form of expression of the natural demand of enlightened men living in the twentieth century, to enjoy God's bounties and the fruits of their labor grown so abundant through man's ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature.

The first step towards the improvement of conditions is the discovery of the cause of the trouble.

There is in this case a primary and a secondary cause.

Our farmers as a class do not recognize and are not prepared to deal with the primary cause, which is privilege based on monopoly by individuals of man's common heritage—the earth.

They have, however, discovered the immediate cause of their failure to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

It is because the price of nearly every article which they consume has been artificially raised by combinations among the manufacturer or the dealers, while the price of their own product (grain), instead of being artificially raised by a combination among themselves to keep pace with the rise of those things which they consume, has been artificially reduced by a combination of the large milling and elevator interests.

The grain trade of the West is practically in the hands of a small group of milling and elevator companies, which, by means of their possession of the storage facilities throughout the three provinces, are able to throttle all real competition, both as buyers in the country and sellers in the secondary and ultimate markets.

Possessing nearly all the storage at country points, they are able to buy considerably over half the grain by the wagon load at prices very much under the quotations for car lots, since many farmers, pressed by their creditors, and prevented by lack of cars from shipping in car lots, are forced to take whatever those possessing the storage facilities care to offer. The grade given for this street wheat is often as much lower than the real grade as the price given is lower than the real value. The giving of light weight, taking heavy dockage, the putting out of wheat of inferior quality in place of the farmers' special binned grain, the frequent refusal of special binning privileges, and putting barriers in the way of farmers making shipment through their houses to rival dealers are additional advantages which the possession of storage gives them over their competitors.

Much of the terminal storage is also in the hands of those who own the country elevators.

The investigation which took place with respect to the Duluth terminals indicates that the illegitimate profits of terminals may be very large. At Duluth it was found that, while all grades found entry into the terminal elevators, only the higher grades were shipped out.

Terminal elevator owners who are millers or exporters may loan the stored grain of others to themselves to be ground or exported while the owners are waiting for a rise which will never come because the demand has been supplied by the surreptitious use of their own grain.

The great milling companies, in addition to buying much wheat at street prices, by making tests of various types of wheat are able to cull out those having the highest intrinsic value for use in their mills, and send those of the lowest value to the public terminals for export. They also are able to buy much wheat excluded by slight blemishes from the high grades, which has an intrinsic value equal to the best, putting them in a position to make much larger profits than would be possible were these wheats stored in Government elevators and offered for sale on sample in the Winnipeg markets.

These large milling companies, besides lowering the average quality of the exported surplus by culling out the best at the country points, thus lowering the price against which they must compete, artificially depress Old Country prices by the sale of futures and the sending abroad of exaggerated crop reports during the time that the crop is growing.

It must be evident, then, that the large milling companies with the large elevator companies are able to dictate terms to all other interests in the grain trade, and that of these two the milling companies will be the stronger and set the price for the elevator companies. It is also evident that the milling companies will desire to keep prices at a low level while the grain is in the farmers' hands.

When it is necessary to discipline an exporter who has no storage facilities, the elevator owners can undersell him in the ultimate market several cents a bushel and still make a profit.

O.K. Canadian Potato Digger



The leading Potato Growers around Winnipeg have used this Digger and recommend it very highly for the excellent

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Grain Exchange Building

WINNIPEG

With this class of exporter out of the business, the track buyers and commission men have no other purchasers for their grain but these same milling and elevator export companies, making these track buyers and commission men dependent upon them for their existence. The threat has been made in the Grain Exchange more than once to pay Fort William prices less the freight on all grain, so as to leave the track buyers and commission men, particularly the more obnoxious ones, without a revenue.

The ability of elevator owners, whether millers or exporters, to extinguish competition, is fully recognized by the trade.

C. B. Watts, in his evidence before the Committee on Agriculture at Ottawa, stated that he considered it impossible to establish a small line of elevators to compete with the owners of the system already established, owing to their determination not to tolerate competition.

The importance the elevator owners attach to the possession of the entire storage system is shown by their attempt to discourage the establishment of farmers' elevators. There is no doubt that these would have been built at nearly every point in the older settled districts by now but for the determined competition of the regular line elevators, which took the form of reducing storage charges at points where there were farmers' elevators, away below cost of operation, in the hope of putting them out of business, and at the same time discouraging farmers building at other points.

When an attempt was made a few years ago to establish a new Grain Exchange composed of commission men, it failed because the exporters belonged to the Old Grain Exchange and were prohibited by by-law from trading with them, and the commission men dared not get together to form their own export company, recognizing their impotency to maintain it against those who were in possession of the storage facilities.

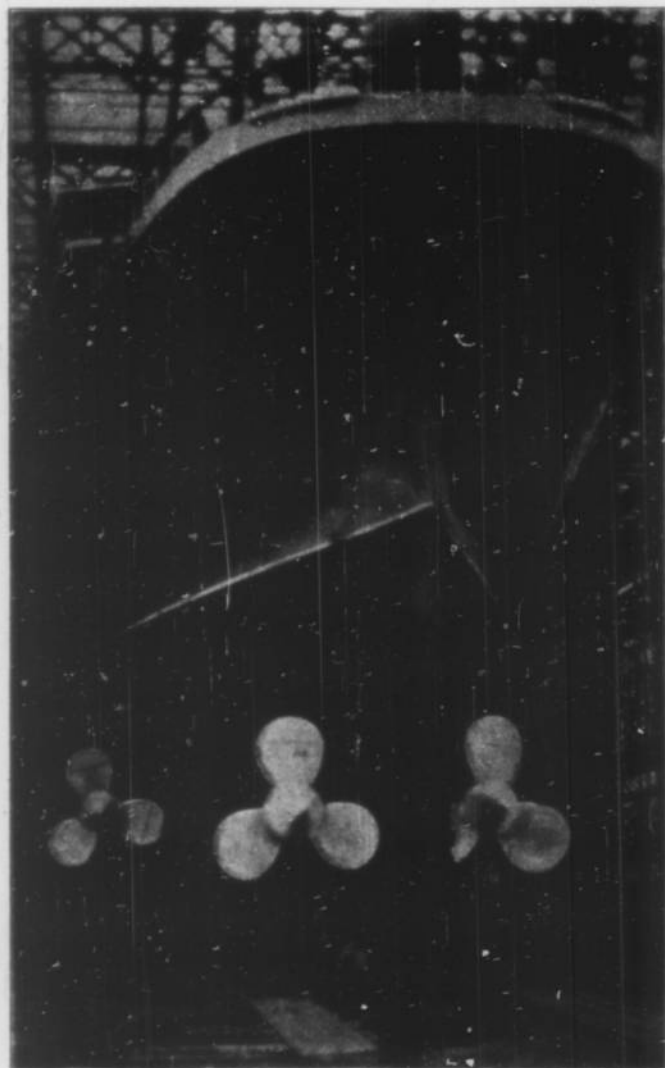
It will thus be seen that no real competition is possible against those who have entrenched themselves in the elevator system of the country, and that they have now become so strong that nothing but governmental interference will break their monopoly and restore freedom of trade in grain.

What it would consist of

The demands of the farmers as made by the Inter-provincial Council are best shown by a quotation from the document presented by them to the Premiers.

"(1) That the Government provide purchase by or construction or both at each railway point where any considerable quantity of grain is marketed, elevator facilities with up-to-date equipment for cleaning, weighing and loading grain; that these facilities for the most part be sub-divided into bins of 1,000 bushels capacity, and that the system be operated by the Government direct or through a Commission appointed for that purpose."

"(2) That the minimum capacity required at each shipping point will be approximately one-third of the quantity annually marketed there. This whole amount need not, however, be provided at the outset, but the storage structure should be so arranged as to admit easily of addition and extension as necessity demands."



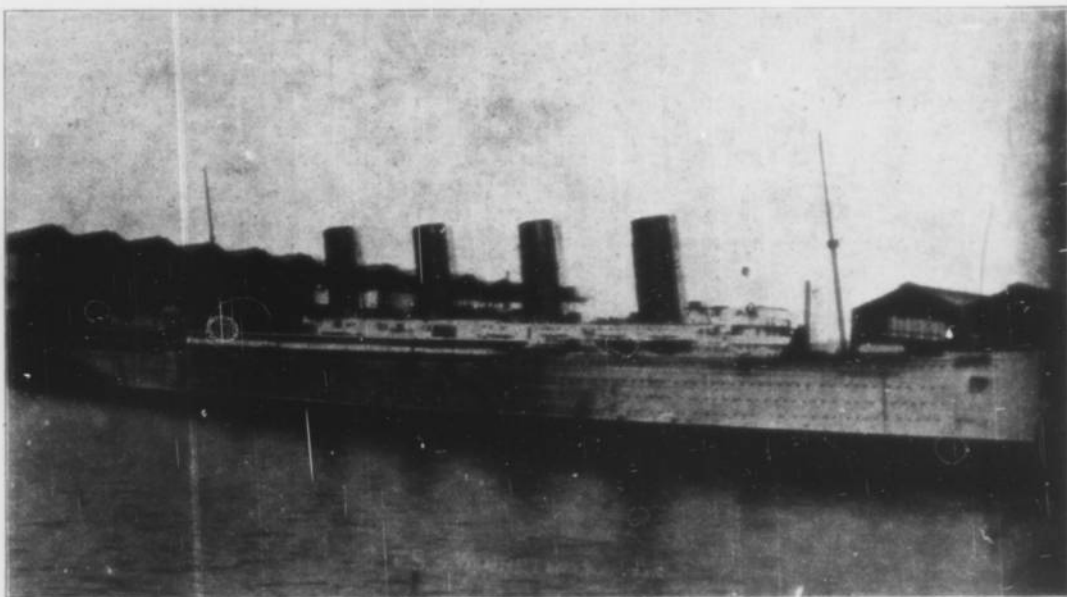
On the Stocks

According to the Premiers' reply, in the shipping season of 1907-8 there were 1,334 elevators in the three provinces which handled 42,000,000 bushels of wheat, or an average of 31,500 bushels per elevator. These figures did not, however, take into account the oats, barley and flax which passed through them. The total amount of all kinds of grain handled by them, allowing that 22 per cent. passed over the loading platform in that year, was over 66,000,000 bushels.

Allowing that the elevator capacity should be equal to one-third of the amount passing through them in a year, there would be required only 22,000,000 bushels of storage capacity, that is to say, the governments would be required to furnish 752 elevators of average capacity in place of 1,334 then in existence.

How it Would be Created

A representative of the governments would visit each shipping point and find out the amount of storage which would be required, basing his judgment largely



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upon what use the surrounding farmers would pledge themselves to make of the government elevator for shipping and storage purposes.

An elevator or elevators would be provided at every point that could be included in a system that on an average would pay its way. That is to say, some points, by their excess of revenue over cost, would have to carry other points where cost was not met by the revenue.

The governments would supply the demand as far as possible from the storage now in existence, which they could purchase at a fair valuation, moving excess storage purchased at one point to another point where there was a deficiency. Considerable remodelling would be necessary, such as further subdivision of space, installing of proper cleaning apparatus and connecting of two or more elevators by conveyors and shafting where one was not sufficient for the needs of a point. All building requisites, machinery and supplies, would be bought wholesale. Tank cars would deliver gasoline to every elevator in the system periodically.

What it Would Cost

The average capacity of the 752 elevators referred to above would require to be the same as the average capacity of the present system, namely, 30,000 bushels, in order to provide the required storage. Employing proper business methods, elevators of this capacity could be built and equipped at the present time for \$5,400 each, but those now in existence should be purchased for very much less, owing to depreciation from age. Within the last few days the Northern Elevator Co. sold a 25,000 bushel elevator with stone foundation and equipped with cleaning apparatus, for \$1,500.00.

Not allowing for depreciation, the requisite 752 elevators would cost \$4,060,800. If a fair amount

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were allowed for depreciation the cost of purchasing the needed storage for the three provinces would not exceed \$3,000,000.

In establishing their system, the representatives of the governments would endeavor to purchase the storage in existence at any given point.

If the storage were not in excess of the requirements at such point, the price offered would be equal to the cost of duplication, less a proper allowance for depreciation through age.

Where a point was over supplied with storage facilities, the price offered would be equal to the cost of duplication, less a proper allowance for depreciation through age, cost of tearing down excess storage and removing and re-erecting same at another shipping point. The tearing down, removal and re-erection of elevators is quite common, the cost, in the case of an ordinary line elevator rarely exceeding \$1,500.

Should the storage facilities all be purchased, or should more than enough to meet the present requirements be purchased, it could be utilized from time to time to meet the increasing needs of the provinces.

The increase in storage for one year since 1907 has been nine per cent. The acceleration which will be given to railway building in the West by the policy of the present governments leading to a great increase in the production of grain will greatly increase the percentage of storage expansion during the next few years and thus rapidly absorb any excess storage which the governments might acquire, even should they purchase all the elevators now in existence.

In the cost of operation we must consider that where new storage is created at points where the shipment would be large, the capacity of such elevators will be much more than 30,000 bushels, and consequently the amount of help required will be much less than in a system of smaller elevators.

At points where more than one average-sized elevator will require to be retained to provide the necessary storage, two or more elevators can be connected by conveyors and shafting, and operated by a single staff, except perhaps at the busiest season.

Taking the above facts into consideration, and also the fact that at only a few points will the elevators require to be kept open for the whole of the year, \$720.00 per annum is a fair allowance for salary of the operator.

Cost of operation may be estimated as follows:—

Operator's salary	\$720.00
Helper's salary (3 months)	135.00
Fuel	150.00
Repairs and up-keep	150.00
Apportionment of cost of general supervision of system, Commissioners, Staff, etc.	45.00

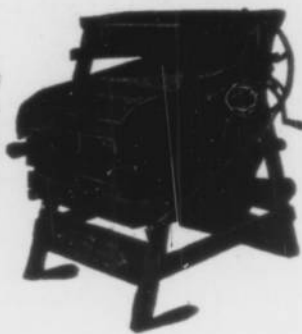
Total cost of operation\$1200.00

Taking the capacity of the average elevator to be 30,000 bushels, and the storage supplied to be equal to one-third the amount passing through, each elevator would have the handling of an average of 90,000 bushels.

At the customary charge of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel (allowing that $\frac{1}{4}$ cent is absorbed in insurance of building and contents), the revenue for receiving, cleaning and storing for 15 days and loading into cars of the 90,000 bushels would be \$1,350, sufficient to pay the cost of operation and leave a credit of \$150. But the $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel is only for 15 days' storage. The customary charge for each additional 30 days storage is $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per bushel at the initial elevators. At the terminal elevators it costs 1 cent per month after the first 15 days.

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500,000 BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED

Delivered grain not sold for export prior to the close of navigation must for the most part be stored either in the initial or terminal elevators until the following May.

Despite the greater cost of storing in the terminal elevators, farmers desiring to finance on their stored grain are forced to send it forward to obtain weight and grade certificates.

In a government system, however, where these documents could be secured while grain remained in the initial elevator, the tendency to let it lie in store there would be greatly increased.

It is safe to say that on the average three months' storage would be collected on at least the full capacity of the elevator, or an additional revenue from each elevator of \$675. This amount added to the surplus obtained from first storage charges would make a total surplus over cost of operation of \$825 for each elevator. This would be sufficient to meet not only the interest on the bonds sold to furnish the purchase price, but to redeem these bonds within a reasonable term of years.

Fears for the success of the Government system unless it be made a legal monopoly, unwarranted.

It has been urged that the owners of private elevators, relying on their brokerage business and purchase of street wheat to make up their losses, could charge less for storage and thus divert business from the government elevators, causing them to be operated at a loss, and for this reason it has been claimed that the government should have a monopoly. Should such tactics be adopted there is no reason why the Government itself should not, in self-protection, adopt the same tactics. It could sell car lots for its patrons on commission and collect the offerings of street wheat into car lot shipments, thus extinguishing the large profits that private operators now make out of the more needy farmers. Their announced willingness to undertake this, if necessary, would make private owners hesitate to challenge the competition of the Governments and incline them to offer their storage facilities at a reasonable price.

It must be remembered that the present determined struggle for Government ownership, together with the excessive use of the loading platform, is due to the revolt of the farmers against the treatment accorded them in private-owned elevators.

This year 33 per cent. of the grain has been shipped over the loading platform, not because it is cheaper or more convenient to employ this method, but for the reason that it afforded an escape from the exactions of elevator owners.

It is worthy of note that at points where there are well-managed farmers' elevators, they are getting much more than the average of the line elevators at the same points, while the loading platforms at these points are very little used.

It is not a desire to evade elevator charges which drives men to the loading platforms, since saving of labor of hand loading, saving of freight charges on screenings by cleaning before shipment and value of screenings for feeding purposes would in most cases amount to much more than the elevator charges, escaped in using the platform.

Government elevators would be more popular than farmers' elevators. These may sometimes be run to make as much profit as possible for their shareholders out of the farmers who have no financial interest in them. But the chief advantage that a Government elevator will have in attracting grain away from private



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elevators, apart from the sense of security from improper practices, will be the fact that certificates of weight and grade can be issued on which the farmer can finance until price conditions warrant sale.

Since the revolt against the line elevators has become so pronounced, farmers' elevators at many points have paid handsome dividends, while the line elevators at the same points have taken in so little grain that they must have been run at a loss, unless their speculations were enormous.

The widespread and still growing appreciation of the necessity for breaking the monopoly which private ownership of storage has built up, is the best assurance that a Government system would be patronized, even though the bribe of cutting rates below cost were offered to the public for the purpose of attracting the grain to the privately owned elevators.

How it would be Supervised.

The Government system must be supervised by an Independent Commission, the personnel of which should be acceptable to the Grain Growers. The Commissioners would determine the points where elevators would be required, determine the amount of storage at each point, supply it, appoint the operators, fix their salaries, discharge them for cause, make regulations and administer the system generally.

The representatives of the Grain Growers in preferring their requests to the Premiers, out of courtesy to them did not emphasize their desire that the system should be operated under the supervision of an independent commission, intending to urge this so soon as the principle of government or more properly speaking, public ownership was accepted. However,

it is perhaps better to remove all misapprehension by making this declaration at the present time.

How it would be Operated

At each point the elevator would be in charge of an official who would operate the same under the supervision of the commissioners. He would lease the bins required for special binning, receive and weigh the grain for storage therein, after cleaning, to the extent directed by the owner, and issue a storage receipt therefor.

In the Government elevators lockers would be provided, one for each bin, wherein a sample of each wagon load after cleaning—where cleaning was demanded by the farmer—would be deposited. When the bin was full, the locker would contain an accurate sample of its contents. This sample would be forwarded to Winnipeg to form the basis of sale on sample, or a portion would be sent by the operator at the request of the owner, to any presumptive purchaser to form the basis of bidding and a check upon the quality of car lots when delivery was made. In the case of farmers shipping direct to buyers without the grain going through the terminal elevators, a weight certificate given by the operator, attested by affidavit, would be agreed upon as final as between buyer and seller, making change of seed between farmers and the shipment to local mills East and West of point of shipment, or to the large mills at Winnipeg and eastward more satisfactory than at the present time.

The operator would also be prepared to receive into certain bins reserved for the purpose such grain as was offered for sale on street by the wagon load and purchased by local buyers. The buyers would be required to take the weights of the government official, who would be unbiased between buyer and seller. The grain would be weighed after cleaning so that there would be no more dockage than the percentage that was actually removed in cleaning.

Should it develop, which is most unlikely, that buyers were not present upon the market for such grain as would be offered by the wagon load, the operator would receive the grain to be grouped with the street grain received, according to his judgment, and a ticket would be issued to the owner indicating the amount of grain so received, with the bin into which it has been consigned. An advance could be made on this street grain by the government to the farmer to the extent of say 50 per cent. of the assumed value.

So soon as one of these bins was full of the street wheat which had been grouped together, the same could be forwarded and sold, and the difference between the percentage advanced to the farmer and the price secured, paid to him after retaining a commission for performing the service.

The operator would permit the joint occupancy of a bin by farmers desiring to ship together.

Without the intervention of the Dominion Government it would be possible to establish a sample market in Winnipeg under the supervision of the commissioners. A large room would be provided wherein samples representing the contents of the special bins all over the West would be exposed in bowls in which would be shown on tickets thrust among the grain, the name of the owner, point of shipment, the elevator, the number of the bin, also the weight per measured bushel, with, where known, the name of the Winnipeg agent who had charge of the disposal of the grain.

The system would be largely increased in usefulness by certain concessions which should be easily obtained from the Dominion Government on the request of

the Provincial Governments backed by the Farmers' Associations.

By an amendment to the Grain Act, the operator of the elevator could, on application of the Provincial authorities, be made an officer of the Dominion Government for the purpose of weighing and sampling (not grading) the grain stored in the special bins.

With this extension of the power of the Provincial operator, the official weight and grade certificates could be issued to the farmer almost as soon as the filling of a bin was completed. Then, on the ticket in the bowl in the sample room in Winnipeg, could be marked the weight and grade for the further information of the purchaser. The results of a milling and chemical test could be added to this at a cost of approximately one dollar a car.

The grading would be done at Winnipeg as now, only the samples would be sent forward by the operator in advance of shipment, instead of being drawn from the cars at Winnipeg. Samples forwarded would be accurately weighed before being sent. If, on arrival, they showed shrinkage in weight, certificate would be withheld, pending investigation as to the shrinkage on the assumption that the grain was tough.

What Benefits would accrue to Farmers and others from its Operation

The many benefits can only be briefly stated here. Many of them are obvious. All of the benefits inherent in a system of farmers' elevators covering every shipping point will be found in a government system with a number of additional ones.

The opportunities for plundering the farmers would be removed. The backbone of the grain combine would be broken. The general level of prices would be raised. The creation of a co-operative agency for the disposal of the farmer's grain at cost would be made easy of accomplishment. A scientific classification of grain according to its intrinsic value or the requirements of the millers, by the operation of a sample market under the most favorable circumstances would be made possible. The creation of storage in the interior where weight and grade certificates could be obtained would permit the borrowing of money by the farmer to discharge his pressing liabilities at an early date, benefitting all who have business relations with him, except the grain dealer who formerly "cinched" him.

His ability to finance on the security of his grain would permit the farmer to market gradually, so that his offerings kept step with the milling and export demands, making the price received higher for the

farmer, though not necessarily for the consumer, since the farmer would only obtain the benefit formerly absorbed by the speculator.

Every additional dollar received by the farmer will be a dollar more to spend with those with whom he has business relations. The ability of the farmer to finance on his stored grain before sale will also enable him to meet his liabilities earlier in the season, making things better for his many creditors—merchants, implement dealers and mechanics.

The elimination of street selling causing all grain to be sold in the secondary market in car lots; the establishment of a sample market where all types of grain in the West can be found exposed for sale, and where all classes of millers, large and small, Western Canadian, Eastern Canadian and European, can meet on even terms; and the offering of the grain for sale by the farmers in a leisurely manner through a co-operative agency, would be some of the results which would flow from the government ownership and operation of elevators at country points and the government ownership of the terminals with special binning privileges there.

This condition of affairs would make of Winnipeg the most scientific and highly competitive market in the world.

Interior storage, when Hudson Bay and Pacific routes are opened up, will put the owners of grain in a position to take advantage of competition in both ocean freights and markets.

Grain stored in a terminal, whether at Vancouver, Duluth, Fort William or Fort Churchill, has only one ocean route available and only one market.

How to obtain it

While the organized farmers of the three provinces have in their local associations and in their annual conventions almost unanimously declared for the Government system, the general public, whether farmers or others, has had little opportunity to become conversant with the question owing to the tendency to ignore the matter as far as possible which has characterized the official mouthpieces of both political parties.

The first care, then, must be to fully inform the electorate of our demands and the reasons therefor, by the use of the press, so far as it is available, by the circulation of literature, and by the holding of public meetings.

Our next care must be by correspondence, by public meetings, and by petitions, to convince our representatives that there is a widespread and vigorous demand for Government elevators on the part of their constituents.

If, under these circumstances, our legislators fail to act, the farmers in each province must lose no time in so organizing themselves as members of their respective parties that at the next election no one, from the Premier to the humblest occupant of the opposition benches who has failed to respond to the wishes of his farmer constituents will be able to secure a nomination, let alone be elected.

There is little doubt that the trade unionists of the cities would assist the farmers in a fight along these lines. Labor, whether of the factory or farm, is beginning to see the necessity for concerted action to secure popular government.

Thus we can achieve our ends. Succeeding in this, the responsiveness of future legislatures to popular demands will be beautiful to behold.

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Promote Agriculture by Co-operative Marketing. Destroy Gambling in Crops. The Farmers' Interest in Legislation. Abolish Child Labor Evil. Advantages of Co-operation.

By ALFRED G. ARNOLD

Marketing System Necessary

WHEN you plow, sow and harvest an acre of ground—you naturally and righteously expect a profitable price for every bushel of grain, potatoes, fruit or whatever it may be, produced from the soil. If you demand too high a price for your produce you are actuated by greed—unfair, unjust and the cause of much suffering and distress. A farmer is too honest to be unjust. On the other hand, if the price you actually receive for your products is too low—you claim you are not well enough paid for the energy you have expended in bringing the products to market. Your claim is right. What you desire—what every fair-minded farmer wants, is a price that is profitable and equitable—one that is neither too high, nor too low—but one that will compensate, or pay him for every energy he has exerted, every ounce of muscle he has used for the hard work he has done in bringing nature's products to our market.

Now the question naturally arises—how do you intend to get a profitable or equitable price for what you sell? Your prosperity is everybody's prosperity. It affects the lawyer, the business man, the doctor, the professional man. You must first of all create a demand—markets in foreign countries and know something of the prices abroad as well as at home. A marketing system must be established at home as well as abroad. It is evident that you will have to do this collectively—as an organized body. Reports of crops in this and foreign countries will be necessary so that the farmer may act judiciously in the planting and marketing of his produce. True, the system is a difficult one—but it is practical and can be done. Elevators will be necessary in order to place the marketing of the products in the hands of the producer and not the speculator.

Destroy Gambling in Crops

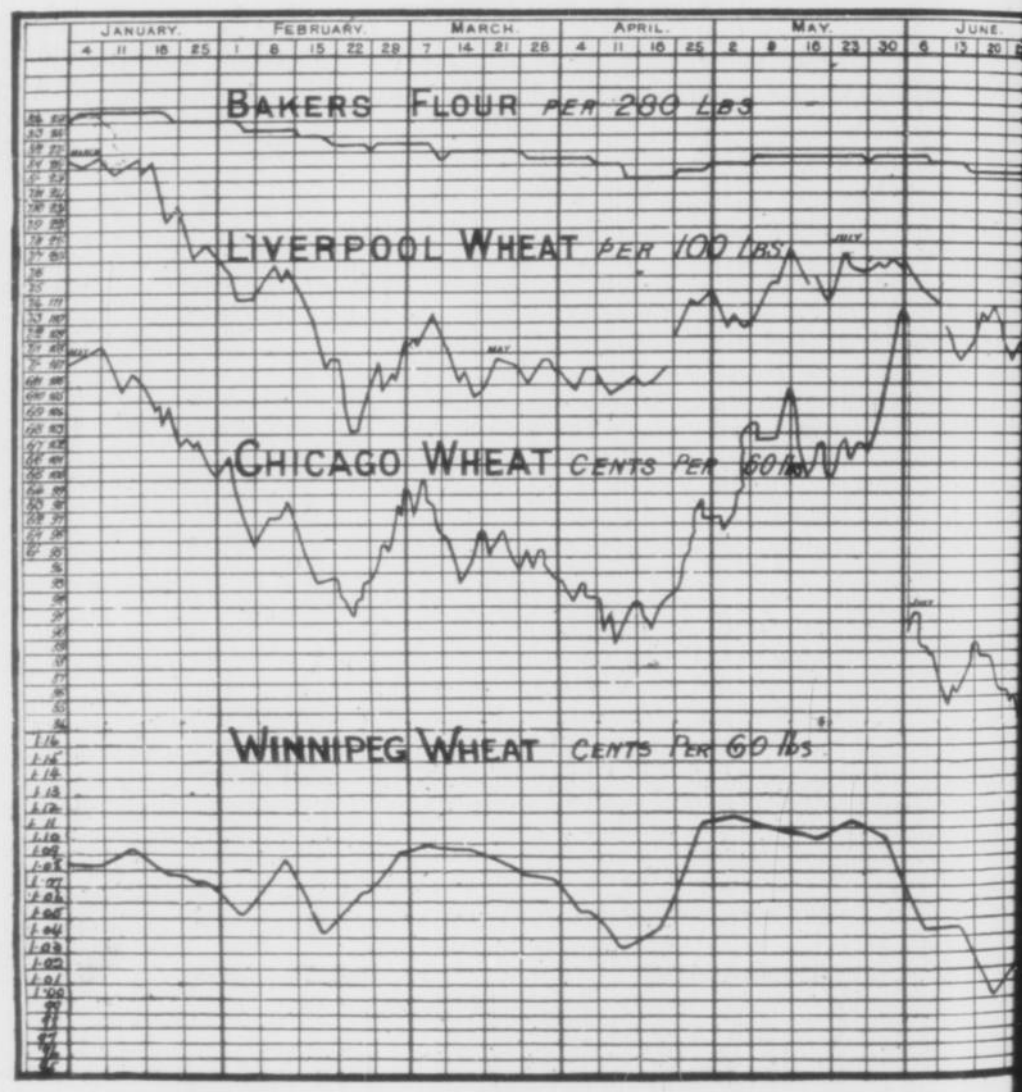
However, before the American farmer can expect a profitable price for his produce, before he can establish a marketing system, before he can build an elevator, he must organize and rid this nation of the most gigantic evil of the age—one that for years has been gnawing at

the very heart of true prosperity—and one that has broken up more homes, wrecked more lives and ruined more careers than any other modern evil, the gambling element of the Board of Trade.

This organized body of chosen few foster speculation and license gambling. Both these devices are

PRICE FLUCTUATIONS DURING

FLOUR (Bakers' Grade) in Liverpool; WHEAT in Liverpool,



curse to the country and contrary to the very spirit of God, of man, and the American doctrine of citizenship. Crops are sold months before they are grown—the uncertainty of prices holds the farmer in check, and the poor soul, because of ignorance, is at the mercy of this tyrant of unjust power. The speculator does not blister his manicured hands, or soil his tailor made clothes to produce the crop; much less to prepare it for the consumer. He is the lazy-boned consumer. He is the king instead of you. He dresses his wife in silks and satins—you dress yours in calico. He decorates his home with oil paintings from Dresden

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—you have bare walls. He enjoys the fruits of your labor and at your expense.

This evil must be attacked. Organized and united, the farmers can do away with it. If you tillers of the vegetable gold push the price of your products up and still permit this avaricious combine to exist—what is to become of the consumer—not the rich man—but the man who toils all day for one dollar and fifty cents? What will become of his boy—his girl—his wife? They will suffer—they will starve and with thousands of others become discontented—desperate—band yourselves together and a riot more terrible than the French Revolution will result. The pillars of society will weaken—a war between the consumer

articles of food or drink you consume must not “contain injurious or deleterious ingredients.” The meat you eat must be derived from animals free from disease at the time of slaughter—the product must “be prepared in clean packing houses and under sanitary conditions.” America is no longer the dumping ground for foodstuffs that cannot be used elsewhere.

If legislation has been secured along these lines—which affect the existence of man—is there any reason to believe that the American farmer cannot have laws enacted which will aid and assist his interests. Vast appropriations from legislatures are needed for the purpose of benefitting and uplifting the profession to continue the splendid work carried on by the experimental stations and agricultural colleges of the country. In certain sections of the country laws are needed to establish equitable and just rates in the shipment of grain—stock and fruit—to make these rates uniform and just—to give everybody a square deal regardless of creed, class and party. The farmer must interest himself in the legislative and public questions of the day. All affect him more or less.

Abolish Child Labor Evil

There is one other grave evil which is bound to play an important part in the great drama of farm life. Cities have fought with it and through the aid of state and nation have curbed and curtailed the evil. Children under a certain age are forbidden to work in factories. Statistics gleaned from labor reports show that a greater per cent. of child workers are found on the farm than in the city.

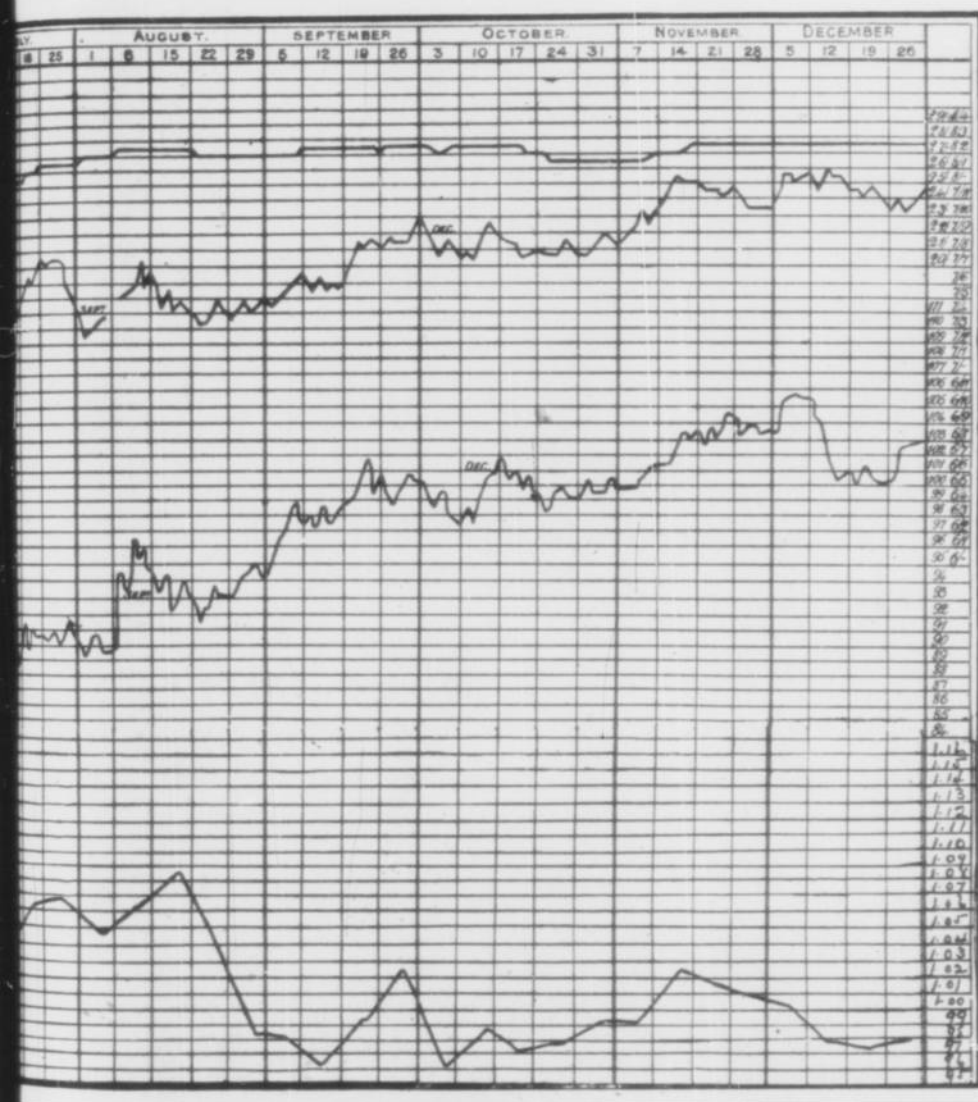
This is no surprise—nor is it a disgrace. When the farmer gives his boy an education, blesses him with the opportunities of a city lad and treats him fairly, lovingly, and squarely, he is to be honored and admired. If, however, he forces and overworks his boy—when that boy is in his growing stage—he commits a crime against Almighty God and should suffer for his misdemeanor. When child labor on the farm stunts human growth, kills youthful ambition, injures health and stifles morals, it should cease.

The child labor problem is an important and a complex one. Anything that will harm the child today is bound to hurt the generation to come. But a few years ago England had a sad experience simply be-

cause of the lack of foresight and factory legislation to check this barbarous practice. Forty thousand men were needed to meet twenty-eight thousand Boers. Thirty per cent. of the men were rejected—

THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1908

and Winnipeg. Quotations are for current or near month



and producer will be waged. As already stated, it will be a bitter fight—but he, the farmer—will win, because he is right. Not until the farmer has checked the evil methods of this monster of society—not until he has perfected a marketing system and built or controlled elevators, will the age of true prosperity dawn upon him. Other problems will confront him, but he will be better fitted to meet them all.

The Farmers' Interest in Legislation

The government already has enacted laws relative to the purity of food and the inspection of meat. The

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and 40 to 60 per cent. were unfit for military duty. England learned her lesson.

It is the duty of every noble minded farmer to give his children an education and all the opportunities he can. When he makes farm life more attractive—reliable and profitable, when he causes his offspring to see and believe that no career is so dignified, so elevating, so profitable as the foster father of plants—he has solved the problem of the boy staying on the farm and settled the question forever.

At the present day no farmer can afford to deny his children an agricultural education. It broadens his vision—unfolds wonderful possibilities. The farmer cannot impress too strongly upon the mind of his boy the importance of this art. No field is so unoccupied by leaders—nothing means more to future generations.

Advantages of Co-Operation

When will all these results be realized? When the American farmers, organized and united, make their presence, their purpose and their influence known to the community, the state and the United States. It is then, and not until then, that profitable prices can be expected—speculation checked—child labor done away with and effective legislation secured. It is then that conditions on the farm will be produced to make woman's lot less irksome and more conducive to health and happiness. It is then that the farmer's

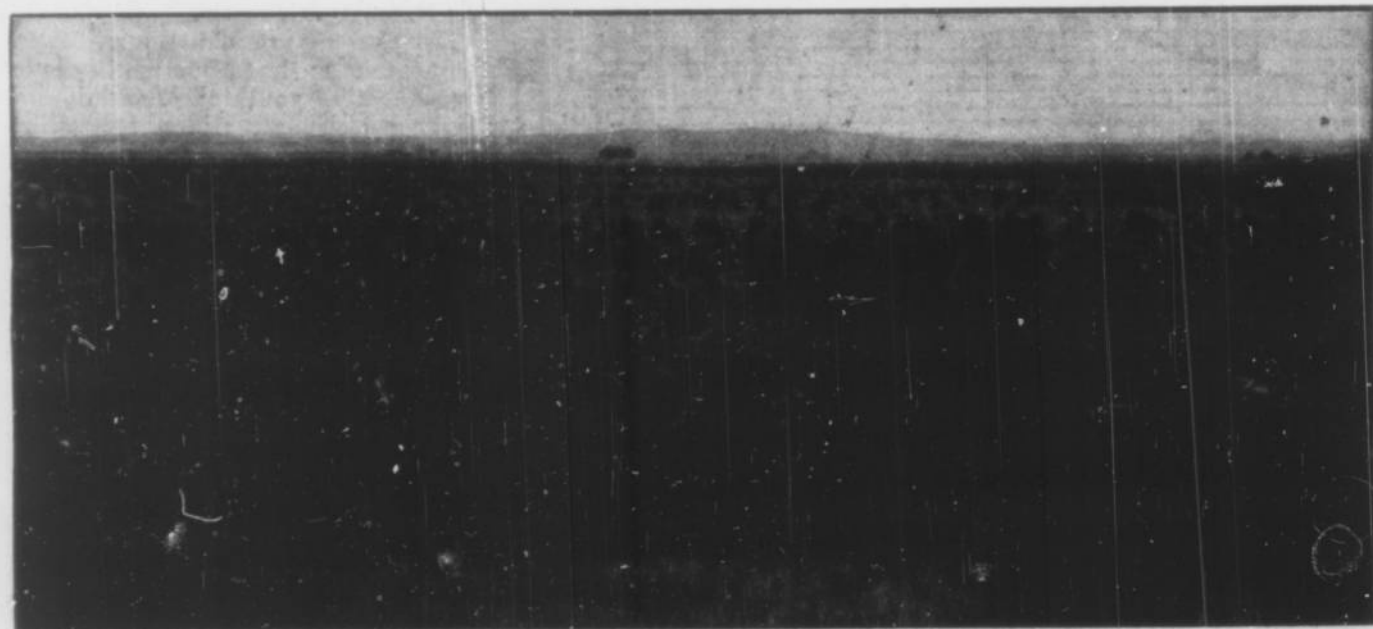
wife will furnish her home as well and as beautifully as the city woman does. She will not only be the queen of the earth, but the queen of the home. A good and well-directed household means a well-managed farm. Home—the golden setting in which the brightest jewel is a mother—will be the father's kingdom—the child's paradise—the mother's world. It is then that ideal conditions on the farm will be realized.—La Follette's Magazine.

Personality in Business

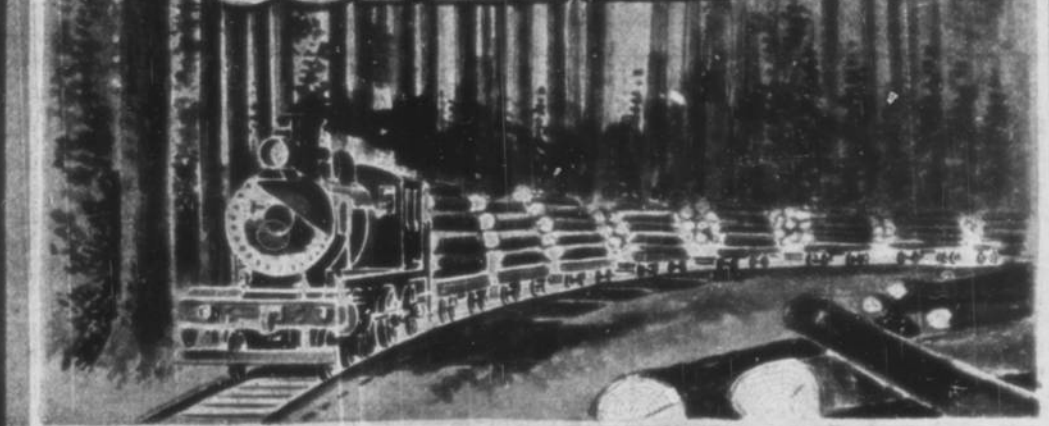
Personality in business!

Those three words spell, to my mind, the most powerful factor in business today. Financial resource, of course, is necessary in the business field; foresight and the ability to grasp opportunities achieve much. But it is only when these elements are combined with that peculiar characteristic of the individual which we call personality—that faculty of personal power, personal impression and personal understanding—that they attain the best and most permanent results.

Personality is the chief factor in building a business, because personal power is the strongest bond between men, and a unified organization in a business establishment is chiefly the result of that same power—personality.—George H. Barboor.



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What Money is Really Good For

It is a curious passion, this of our age, for making money. To succeed is to make money; to fail is to lose money. If we ask what is a man worth, we reply in terms of money—he is worth so many thousands of millions of dollars—as though a man were to be measured as cattle are measured, so much per avoirdupois, only men are a somewhat more valuable breed. Our emblem for money and our emblem for the nation are the same cryptogram, only the symbol for money is a trifle more compact. We might express a popular conception of national greatness algebraically thus: $\$ = \text{U.S.}$

If a policy of national justice and equal right to all threatens the money of the privileged class, and so of their dependents, this is all the argument required in certain quarters to show that it ought not to be pursued. Halt! is the cry. We are losing—money. The full dinner-pail in time of prosperity is the argument for continuing the present policy; that the dinner-pail is not so full is a conclusive argument for changing the policy.

Nor is this passion for money-making confined to America. If the United States has had its Credit Mobilier, France has had its Panama Canal and England its South Sea Bubble. Gambling is not confined to Monte Carlo nor to the racetrack. In larger gambling halls than Monte Carlo stocks are the tokens, and in other racetracks than Sheepshead Bay men are the racing stock, and brokers are the jockeys. Legitimate trade shades off into doubtful speculation, and doubtful speculation into the fatal fever of gambling by such gradual graduations that thousands pass every year from trade to gambling without knowing that they have done so. The reasonable desire for money is the common and legitimate incentive to honest industry; the same honest industry is paralysed by the passion to get rich quick by getting something for nothing. So true is it that sin is oftenest a virtuous desire transformed into a base passion.

What is money? What is money worth?

I hold in my hand a ten-dollar gold piece. What will it do for me? I cannot wear it, nor eat it, nor take refuge in it from the cold, nor the heat; it will not amuse me when I am sad, nor instruct me if I am ignorant. Why should I be so eager to possess it?

Because it will buy me the things which will render me these services; food that I can eat, clothes that I can wear, a house that I can dwell in; it will buy me tickets to the concert and books for my library.

What things will it buy?

Nearly everything.

Yes! Things! But only things will it buy. And there are other and much more important values than things.

Money Will Not Buy Capacity

A friend of mine had in his school a pupil who could not get on. She failed in every recitation, and could not pass any examination. At length the teacher wrote to her mother to take her unfortunate daughter from the school. In response, the mother appeared in high dudgeon. Why should she take the daughter from the school? Was she disobedient? No. Dishonest? On the contrary, very conscientious. Ill-tempered? No; remarkably amiable. Idle? She did the best she could. Then, pray, what was the matter?

"Madam," said the embarrassed principal, "I am sorry to say, if I must speak plainly, that your daughter lacks capacity."

"Then buy her some," came the indignant response; "her father is abundantly able to buy her anything she needs."

The principal had no difficulty in surmising from whom the daughter inherited her lack of capacity. Capacity is not a thing; and money will not buy it.

Therefore, money will not buy happiness. "A multi-millionaire," said one of them to me the other day, "rarely smiles." He was an exception, for he

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is a merry soul; but my limited observation confirms his statement founded on a wide observation of a world of which I know but little.

Happiness depends on capacity, not on things; on what we are, not on what we have. The Ladies' Home Journal some years ago published the story of "The Happiest Man in London," a dramatic illustration of the truth that happiness depends on character, not on possessions. He had an invalid wife; in the morning he prepared the breakfast, tidied up the room, placed the simple luncheon on the table at her bedside and left her alone for the day, while he went out to earn their daily bread and returned at evening to prepare their supper and make the invalid ready for the night. "And I suppose," he said, as he leaned over to kiss the smiling wife, "that I am the happiest man in London." Happiness depends on capacity, not on money; and money will not buy capacity.

In my boyhood I knew of a merchant of fine clear character, a liberal giver, a possessor of great wealth, whose purse would enable him to buy for his table every luxury the markets of the world could supply, in season and out of season. But, a chronic and incurable dyspeptic, he had to eat the simplest diet, his food prescribed by the physician and weighed out for him on scales. He had money to buy food, but not the capacity to digest it.

When I Was Yet In My Teens Jenny Lind Came To This Country

Passionately fond of music, I put all my spending money for a month into a concert ticket. There sat at my side a hard-featured old sea-captain, who asked me to point out to him the singer whose newspaper fame had drawn him to the concert room. The theme was Handel's "Messiah." Jenny Lind rose to sing "Come unto me." The house hushed itself to listen. As she sang it seemed to me I heard the invitation of the Master floating down through the ages. All the experience of eighteen centuries of consolation, repose, inspiring strength was in that song. When she ceased the silence was more responsive to her message than any applause could have been. It was broken by a strange, rasping sound at my side. I turned about; the poor sea-captain was sound asleep—and snoring. He had money to buy a ticket, but no capacity to enjoy the music. And he could not buy capacity.

In the middle of last century a successful miner returned from the gold mines, where he had made a "pile," to San Francisco, and there he built him a fine house. Among its features was a large picture gallery. About that time, in the mutations of business, a near neighbor, who combined culture with wealth, found himself in such straightened circumstances that it became necessary for him to sell his fine collection of pictures which he had been for years collecting. Meeting Mr. Nouveau Riche on the street, he said to him: "You have a fine gallery and no pictures; my pictures I must sell. The collection contains some fine old masters. Will you buy?" A price was named and they separated. A week later they met again and the subject was re-opened by the owner of the pictures. "No," said Mr. Nouveau Riche, "Jane and I have talked it over and we have decided not to buy. We have a brand new house and we don't want to stock it with old masters." He had plenty of money with which to purchase pictures, but not capacity to enjoy them.

These instances simply illustrate a common experience. John Burroughs with his few acres on the

WIRELESS WITH WINNIPEG

Eatons will install Marconi System and will conduct experiments between Toronto and Prairie capital

Toronto, May 28—J. C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton company, is now making wireless telegraphy a feature of the big departmental concern. On his instructions a local electrician is installing a Marconi station on the roof of the Eaton store here to communicate

with the Eaton summer residence at Muskoka and the Eaton yacht Teekla on Lake Ontario. Experiments will be conducted with Winnipeg and in a short time there may be a regular Eaton wireless service between the big stores here and in Winnipeg.

HOW GREAT FORTUNES GROW

A few hundred dollars in one instance after another, has grown to millions. Even the man with a few dollars wisely invested during the early stage of those things which satisfy a public demand, stands to-day with unlimited wealth to satisfy his every need. On this continent there is no more interesting story of fabulous wealth, built up from small capital, than that presented by those who had the foresight to become interested in such successful inventions as the EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT, the BELL TELEPHONE, the WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE, and the allied gifts of our great inventors' brains.

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banks of the Hudson, or John Muir with, I believe, not an acre of land he can call his own, will get more enjoyment out of nature than a multi-millionaire can get out of the forest preserve who knows not the difference between a maple and an oak or between a robin and a cat-bird.

Money Will Not Buy Honor

I was present not long since at a public dinner given in the interest of a great philanthropy. An orator, familiar with the rhetorical trick which elicits applause from a not too discriminating crowd by bringing a eulogistic sentence to a dramatic close with the name of some famous individual, tried it on his auditors twice, each time closing his eulogy of a giver by reporting the importance of his gift. One name was greeted with loud and long-continued applause, the other with disheartening and ominous silence. It is not important to inquire whether the discrimination was deserved or not; it is enough to note that neither the greatness nor the largeness of the gift bestowed was sufficient to win coveted honors. I modify my opening paragraph. America no longer reveres men for what they possess; it is beginning to ask what they are. In our better moods we measure men by the way in which they have earned their money and by the uses they make of it, not by the amount they have acquired.

And this has always been the method of history. The honor paid to wealth is superficial and short-lived. Who of my readers can recall the name of a single millionaire who made his millions out of the Civil War? But Abraham Lincoln, who lived and died a poor man, will not be forgotten until America forgets to care for liberty. The name of Croesus,

supposedly the richest man in Grecian history, lives only as a symbol of dishonest wealth; but the name of Socrates abides immortal as a symbol of self-devotion to truth. And He to Whom most of my readers gladly give the name that is above every name had not where to lay His head, so poor was He.

Money Is Often Said To Be Power, But It Is Not

It is only an instrument of power. Like a sledgehammer or an axe it is power only in the hands of one who knows how to wield it. It is said that the richest community in the United States is a tribe of North American Indians. And they are "wards of the Nation," and have to be guarded by the "Great Father" from the spoilation of men poorer but shrewder than themselves. But we have not to go to Western wilds to find illustrations of the truth that money mated to incapacity is weakness. Our great cities afford pitiful illustrations of the truth in the wasted lives of some rich men's sons and daughters. The old melody of the nursery is truer than we used to think:

"Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,
The beggars are coming to town;
Some in rags and some in tags,
And some in velvet gowns."

The beggar who is living on the earnings of others, and doing nothing for others and little for himself, is still a beggar though he wears broadcloth or velvet, and his money purchases for him neither happiness nor honor, nor power. He is poor, unhappy, dishonored, weak creature. If some son or daughter of wealth should happen to read this article I should

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Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

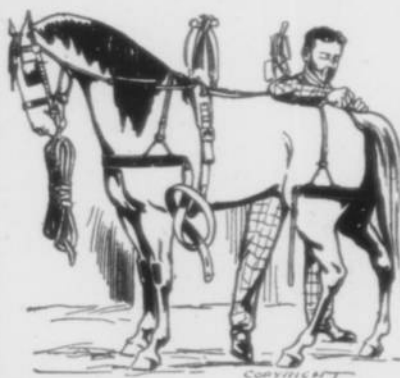
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like to press on him or her the truth that to be born with a gold spoon in the mouth involves not only greater responsibility but also greater need of education and training than to be born with an iron spade in the hand, for the greater the fortune the greater the wreck that will be made of the life if the owner has not capacity commensurate with the opportunity which wealth confers upon him. Opportunity for good is always and equally opportunity for evil. The greater the steamer the greater the destruction if the steamer goes upon the rocks.

And Usefulness—Money Will Not Purchase Usefulness

There is a very common illusion among us poorer members of society that if we had the money of our wealthier neighbor we could do a great deal of good with it. Perhaps! And perhaps we should only do harm. It requires at least as much capacity to spend money wisely as it does to acquire it largely. Most very rich men realize this truth. A few devote as much thought to their beneficence as to their acquisition, but they are very few. Most of them either give their money to specially-selected boards to spend for them, or they bestow it upon institutions—charitable and educational—the expenditure to be directed by the boards of those institutions; or they wait till they die, and leave their wealth to be distributed after their death by others. A. T. Stewart was, in my boyhood, reported to be one of the wealthiest men in America. He had devoted his life to acquiring wealth, but had never learned how to use it. In his later years he devised two charities and both failed—a home for working women, which presently was converted into a hotel, and a suburb for working men, which became a suburb for the gentry. Mr. Russell Sage amassed a large fortune and was criticized for giving so little while he lived. I suspect he was wise. He had never known how to give and respected his own limitations. Dying, he left his fortune to his wife, who has proved by her wise administration that she possesses the capacity for beneficence which he lacked. The benevolence which is well wishing does not always result in beneficence which is well doing. Beneficence requires both means to do with and capac-

ity to do, and the two do not always go together. It might probably be truthfully said that they rarely go together.

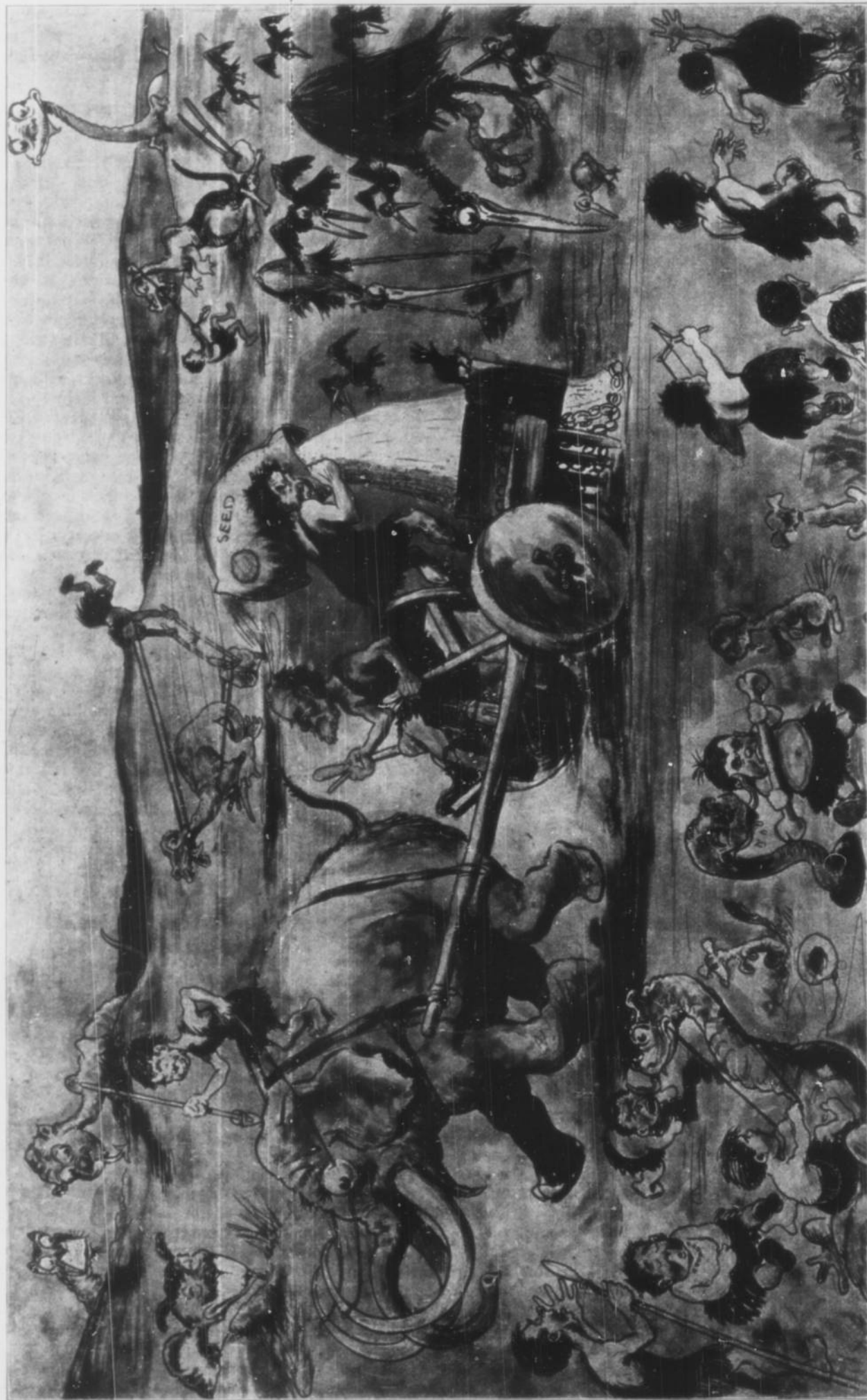
Wealth Does Not Add To The Largeness And Liberty Of Life

as we who do not possess it are apt to imagine. If poverty has its limitations, wealth has also. If there are many things which the poor cannot do because they are poor, there are many things which the rich cannot do because they are rich. Mrs. Cræsus cannot entertain this season at her country house because she has only four servants; Mrs. Lazarus, with no servant at all, and with four children, has a friend of her husband's in her hospitable guest-room every Sunday. Mrs. Cræsus cannot ride to the village, for one member of one of her two spans is lame and the other span is busy; Mrs. Lazarus walks with keen enjoyment. Mrs. Cræsus has two gardeners to tend her hothouses and her flower-beds. What does she know of the freedom of Mrs. Lazarus, who pores over the florist's catalogues to see how she can secure the richest color combinations with her meagre allowance for flowers, and digs joyously in the black mould and watches the children of her love and tending coming up to greet her? Mrs. Cræsus has a nurserymaid for the baby and a governess for the next in years; Mrs. Lazarus sings her own babies to sleep, teaches them their lessons, and lives over her happy childhood by living with them in their own imaginary world.

At this point I imagine my reader smiling as he says to himself: "This comparison is all true enough, but I doubt not that Mr. Abbott could accept a few thousands with great equanimity." The smiling reader is quite right; I would accept a few thousands, not only with equanimity but even with gratitude, for I think I could so use them as to add to my happiness and possibly slightly to my usefulness. But I should regret a bequest of a million. For I have had no training that would fit me to use a million with advantage either to myself or to others; and it would increase my responsibilities and probably not increase either my welfare or the welfare of others.

Money Is Not Without Its Value, Considerable Value;

but that value is often overestimated, and still more, often falsely estimated. It will buy things but not character; and the joy of life and the largeness of life depend, not on the things which one possesses, but on the character of the possessor. Money will buy many things which minister to happiness; but happiness it will not buy. It will not buy even the simplest pleasures, still less the higher joys. On the contrary, it tends to make friendship difficult and even disinterested love, a suspect. It more often procures for its possessor the criticisms, if not the envy and the hatred, of its neighbors than their esteem. It more often separates him from the brotherhood of his fellows than admits him to that brotherhood. Wisely used it is often an instrument of great power; but no less does it emphasize the fatal weakness of the weak and put the folly of the fool in the limelight. Whether it is injurious or useful to the community depends upon how it is used, and that in turn on the wisdom of him who is using it. That he has the best of intentions is not enough; he must also have the best of judgment if he would not see his intended benefactions increase the very evils which he wished to cure.



In the Good Old Pre-historic Seeding Time, or The Nightmare of the Procrastinating Farmer

Pros and Cons of "Kicking"

A Compound of Rhymed Parables and Morals that may be Found Useful to Well-Meaning Readers when Confronted by the Problem Expressed in the Phrase "To Kick, or Not To Kick?"

The Story of a Kicker

By Holman F. Day

THERE lived two frogs, so I've been told,
In a quiet wayside pool;
And one of those frogs was a blamed bright frog,
But the other frog was a fool.
Now a farmer with a big milk can
Was wont to pass that way;
And he used to stop and add a drop
Of the aqua pura, they say.
And it chanced one morn in the early dawn
When the farmer's sight was dim,
He scooped those frogs in the water he dipped
—Which same was a joke on him.
The fool frog sank in the swashing tank,
As the farmer bumped to town,
But the smart frog flew like a tugboat screw,
And he swore he'd not go down.
So he kicked and splashed and he slammed and trashed,
And he kept on top through all;
And he churned that milk in first class shape
In a great big butter ball.
Now, when the milkman got to town
And opened the can, there lay
The fool frog drowned; but hale and sound
The kicker he hopped away.

Moral

Don't fret your life with needless strife,
Yet let this teaching stick.
You'll find, old man, in the world's big can
It sometimes pays to kick.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Mule and the Man

THE mule—he is a gentle beast;
He's satisfied to be the least;
And so is man.
Like man, he may be taught some tricks;
He does his work from 8 to 6;
The mule—when he gets mad he kicks;
And so does man.
The mule—he has his faults, 'tis true;
And so has man.
He does some things he should not do;
And so does man.
Like man, he doesn't yearn for style,
But wants contentment all the while,
The mule—he has a lovely smile;
And so has man.
The mule is sometimes kind and good;
And so is man.
He eats all kinds of breakfast foods;
And so does man.
Like man, he baulks at gaudy dress
And all outlandish foolishness.
The mule's accused of mulishness;
And so is man.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Use

IT'S mighty disappointing when you've sat and fished
all day,
And had to grin and bear it while the fish all got
away.
You've done the very best you could with hook and
line and bait.
And nothing else remained except to trust to luck and
wait.

You may as well take comfort in the lazy summer day
And feel the breeze and watch the shifting shadows
in the bay,
And do your best to tell the truth when you go home
at night,
'Cause there's no use kicking if the fish refuse to bite.

And when the years are passing—'most as swiftly as
the days,
And you find the things you longed for have all turned
to other ways,
It's better to appreciate the laughter and the song,
Than to take a solemn vow that all the world is going
wrong.

It's hard to be convinced that you have struck a losing
chance,
No matter if the game be love, ambition, or finance.
But the days are full of sunshine and the stars all
shine at night,
And there's no use kicking if the fish refuse to bite.

Washington Star.

H. J. Dawson

J. D. Hyndman

H. H. Hyndman

DAWSON, HYNDMAN & HYNDMAN

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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Send your Watch and Jewellery Repairs to

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Expert Watchmakers
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Prompt and careful attention to mail orders
Marriage Licenses Issued

Why Wages are Low and Men Unemployed

"PRODUCTION AND PLUNDER"

An Illustration from the "Lusitania"

By EDWARD McHUGH

WHEN the "Lusitania" is under full steam she consumes (according to the "Shipping Gazette") 70 tons of coal per hour—a quantity equal to 1 ton 3 cwt. and 37 pounds a minute, or 1,680 tons per day of 24 hours.

The stoke-hole crew consists of 120 coal trimmers, 192 firemen, 21 greasers—total, 333 men.

Royalty and Wages

"Royalty" is a payment extorted by the landowner from the producers of the coal, and ranges in amount from 4d. a ton to 3s. 6d. It is a part of economic rent. Where rents are high, wages are low.

The highest rate of wages paid to men sailing out of the Port of Liverpool has never exceeded:—

£4 10s. a month for coal trimmers, equal to 3s. a day.

£5 a month for firemen, equal to 3s 4d. per day.

£5 10s. a month for greasers, equal to 3s 8d. a day.

Royalty on the best Welsh steam coal amounts to 1s. 3d. per ton, so that on a consumption of 1,680 tons the landowner, who does no work whatsoever, pockets £105 a day.

How does this compare with the daily wages of the entire stoke-hole crew?—

	£	s.	d.
120 trimmers at 3s. each per day...	18	0	0
192 firemen at 3s. 4d. each per day	32	0	0
21 greasers at 3s. 8d. per day	3	17	0

333 Total wages of 333 laboring men 53 17 0

The royalty on coal consumed in one day, £105, thus amounts to £51 3s. more than the total wages paid to 333 men.

The rate of wages works out at 1½d. an hour for laborer, and the royalty at £4 7s. 6d. an hour for loafer or lord.

Coal Consumption on Round Trip

The passage from Liverpool to New York occupies five days; allowing an equal period for return, the round trip will occupy 10 days, and the coal consumption amounts to 16,800 tons.

Royalty on the round trip (16,800 tons at 1s. 3d. a ton), £1,050.

Wages on the round trip:—

	£	s.	d.
120 trimmers	180	0	0
192 firemen	320	0	0
21 greasers	38	10	0

Total wages paid to 333 men £538 10 0

Royalty paid to one man exceeds the wages of 333 men by £511 10s.

Judging by reward, one landowner, who does no work, is worth as much as 700 trimmers or 630 firemen who work hard in the stoke-hole of the "Lusitania."

Putting it as a case of man to man, the landlord gets more as royalty in one hour than the trimmer receives in wages for 29 days' work. The royalty for one day equals two years' wages, and the royalty on the round trip—just think of it—is equal to the 20 years' wages of a coal trimmer.

Production and Plunder

Mr. Winston Churchill says: "There are only two ways in which people can acquire wealth. There is production and there is plunder. Production is always beneficial; plunder is always pernicious."—(April 26th, 1906.)

For producer on the round trip, 30s.

For plunderer, 700 fold that sum, 21,000 shillings, £1,050.

For each and every penny the trimmer receives as wages the landlord gets as royalty 58s. 4d. It follows, therefore, that the difference in social value between a landlord and a coal trimmer is only 70,000 per cent.

ROYALTY

WAGES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Per hour	4	7	6	0	0	1½
Per day	105	0	0	0	3	0
Per round trip ...	1,050	0	0	1	10	0

The captain's salary is £900 a year, or 50s. 4 day. The landlord gets as much in one day as the captain of the "Lusitania" receives in six weeks.

The entire amount of royalties on coal and all other minerals, great as the total may be, is only a very small portion of the colossal plunder due to our system of landlordism.

The alienation of the land from the people, in other words, the expropriation of the people from the soil, is the primary cause of the unjust distribution of wealth. Idle land explains why idle men cannot get work, why wages are low, and why trade is not good; and also why rents are high, and rates and taxes are heavy.

At the Annual Conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held at Chester on October 9th, 1908, Mr. Burt, M.P., advocated the taxation of mining royalties. After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this conference mining royalties ought to be the property of the State, that the matter be hereby remitted to the executive of the Federation with a view to their preparing a Bill to be introduced in the next Session of Parliament by our Labor members to give effect to that decision."—"English League for the Taxation of Land Values."

KEEP THE MONEY IN THE COUNTRY

The Canada West Fire Insurance Company

A Western Company for Western People

Authorized Capital - \$500,000

Subscribed Capital - \$250,000

President: John B. Persse

Vice-President: Thomas Ryan

General Manager: Geo. F. Carruthers

Head Office: 106-108 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Farm and Home

The
New Rural Life

Words of Helpfulness to Rural Teachers

IN the course of his address on the evening of May 18th in Massey Hall, of the Ontario Agricultural College, before the teachers in training of the province, Mr. James Anthony, of Agincourt, Ontario, said in part:—

The first thing for us to do is to recognize that there is a new rural life. The change from the new to the old has not been sudden. The changed rural conditions have come as the result of life. Mother nature, in her vital processes, is never sudden, but unfolds herself gradually and in an orderly way; "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear." Nor is it a fact that the new rural life has yet made itself known and felt in every agricultural district in this fair land. There are many people who still hold to the old ways, just because they are old, and because they have rendered good service in the past, quite ignoring the fact that this is a new century, and that the conditions of farm life have changed since the old methods proved their value.

To say that the new rural life is altogether different from the old is misleading. There are certain fundamentals that never change. The needs of the human heart and the essentials of life are the same in all centuries. At the same time, events and men are ever in the making. Knowledge grows from more to more. The spirit of man is destined to expand to infinite horizons, and, with the growth of knowledge and the development of the human spirit, there comes a change in men's surroundings. It is our duty this

evening to consider some of these changes as they affect our rural life.

Changed Conditions

In the first place, the isolation that marked rural life so long is disappearing. Roads are improving. The locomotive brings to the farmer's door the best literature, the finest machinery and the best lecturers. Mail facilities are improving every day. The rural telephone is almost regarded as a necessity. The press familiarizes the farmers with world movements. The rural library teaches the latest science.

Then the work of the farm has changed. There are farmer's sons old enough to vote who never swung a cradle or a scythe continually for half a day. Machinery has been invented for nearly every farm operation. The farmer is a business man. He plans every bit of his work and when it is done he can tell you the cost and the profit; and, further, he can do what is still better, tell you how he can do better next time. At the year's end he can tell you where the leaks have been in his business. He knows his markets, and buys and sells with the precision of the actual tradesman.

Then, too, the modern agriculturist is a scientist. The old haphazard way of doing things is past history. The virgin fecundity of the soil has been exhausted long ago. The farmer who mines the resources of his farm rather than cultivating them with profit is a public enemy and a menace to civilization. There are birds that are simply robbers. There are other

Make Denatured Alcohol for 8 Cents a Gallon

The navies of the world adopted tax-free commercial Alcohol for smokeless motive power.

Enormous savings have been perfected by utilizing vegetable waste matter for light, heat, and motive power, but now that deoxidized natural gas, sawdust, wood syrup and lime produces Denatured Alcohol so cheaply as 8 cents per gallon for ships, the saving of coal room, boiler room, handling of fuel, a clean, odorless, smokeless motive power for motor boats and automobiles—and the navies of the world use it. Just think: 85 per cent. of water, the principal part of which is converted into alcohol by chemical action in contact with fermented vegetable waste and deoxidized natural gas, or any carbo-hydrates, etc., combining with 94 per cent. oxygen or atmospheric air when used for motive power, light or heat purposes. It opens an absolute new market for sawmill waste, paper, pulp and chemical fibre mill waste products—the use of natural gas and

for millions of tons of farm product that even the world's greatest monopoly cannot touch. Our Denatured Alcohol Distilling Apparatus is constructed of steel plate galvanized and the highest grade seamless copper tubing, tested to 300 lbs. pressure. Its conductivity makes possible and instantaneous the hot steam alcohol distilling with a very simple but serviceable still and doubler that will produce Denatured Alcohol for 8 cents a gallon. A 100 to 120-gallon capacity every 24 hours weighs, complete, 985 pounds and costs \$550.00. A smaller, 60 gallons daily capacity, weighs 520 pounds and costs \$285.00. No government taxes, no government supervisal, no speculative features. The market demands the product. Unquestionable references. We are ready to negotiate with responsible individuals on very liberal terms. Do you want to be a good, progressive fellow? Establish this new infant industry at home. It will yield a most profitable income. Address—

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

Wheeling, West Virginia

birds that are the farmer's friends. One should be destroyed, the other protected. Insects belong to these two classes. New bacteria indicates a change in conditions. Each plant effects a special change in the soil. Each acre on the farm is fitted better for some one thing than it is for anything else. Economy in the largest way is the modern method—the secret of success in farm life.

The modern farm home is improving every year so far as facilities for kitchen and pantry, dairy and laundry are concerned. It is fully recognized that in field and household alike, brain is better than mere muscle. The ghastly parlor and the cryptic parlor-bedroom are passing. Health is valued above unfaded carpets.

Farmers are Thinking for Themselves

All of this means that the new rural life is due to the fact that the up-to-date farmer is doing his own thinking. He is no longer contented with the city school or the city church or the city library that has been transplanted. He demands facilities peculiar to his local needs, and he is insisting upon receiving what he wants. Town and city standards are too low for country people. Hence the inception of the real rural school and the real rural church, and real rural sports and recreation. In an ever-increasing measure the new rural life demands a complete life rather than a one-sided or a dwarfed life. The day when rural conversation is mainly "hog and turkey" is passing, and with its passing is coming a life that is healthy, joyous and successful, because it meets all that is deepest and best in men.

Not all ideal

Have I been merely idealizing in all this? I know the intense need of a better country life, but I have seen all these things of which I have spoken. Toil there is in these cases, but it is a toil that whets the appetite, induces sleep and keeps one's honor bright. There is still a deal of sordidness and meanness. In too many ways the farmer is imposed upon. Railroad companies refuse to protect the farmer from the level crossing and the Government refuses to help. The city, with its manufactories and its corporations, crams legislation down the throat of the farmer, and the farmer is beast of burden enough to hurrah at elections for Parliamentary representatives who fear the crack of the party whip more than they fear the farmer's vote.

In order that the good work already done may be added to, and in order that existing abuses be corrected, you are here to study methods. Magnify your opportunity. Here is a suggestion or so:—

Points of contact

(1) Rest assured that the work of teaching in a country school is worthy of your highest effort, of the very best that you have of body and of mind, and of heart. Investment here is sure of reward. The country teacher has a great advantage over the city or town teacher. The urban teacher has his pupils under his care for a term or two at the most. In the country school the pupil is under the direction of the teacher for years. This is of infinite importance in habit-forming and character-building. The country school teacher has the further advantage of associating intimately with his pupils in their homes, and social and society and church life; not for five days in the week, but for seven days in the week.

(2) Be a hard student, a student of conditions and of life, as well as of the best books illustrating

your work. Lack of study is the taproot from which narrowness, laziness, inefficiency, disappointment and failure grow. Nothing will take the place of earnest application and careful thought.

(3) Be sure to teach school. In all honesty, you should do what you are hired to do. Unless your pupils are making progress, depend upon it you are at fault. Be at your work in time, rested, prepared, well and strong. Give your strength to what you have agreed to do, what you are paid for doing. Unless you do this you lack common honesty. Every other activity is subordinate to this.

(4) Regard your school as your place of business. It is yours. In whatever condition you find it, give yourself no rest till you improve upon it—till you make the best of it. Teach your pupils the principles that they must apply in days to come—accuracy, punctuality, courtesy, persistence, self-control, manliness, the love of labor, the delight of achievement, the joy of conquest, the glory of self-effort. By so doing, you will lighten up the child's spirit. Face your special problems and fight out your destiny along the line of local conditions, and in harmony with local needs.

(5) Having done this, and while you are doing this, stand for all that is best in your community. Make it your aim to discover ability; seek for the stuff out of which men are made, as the soldier seeks for renown, or as the prospector looks for gold. Gold may corrupt men. But what shall one say of the value of clean, intelligent patriotic men? What would old England take for Wellington, or Nelson, or Pitt, or Peel? What price would the United States take for Lincoln or Washington? What would Canadians take in exchange for MacKenzie or MacDonald? The problem of the farm, as it is the problem alike of the store, the bench and the legislative hall, is the problem of men. It is your high privilege to discover men. You remember Burn's epitaph:—

I mind it well at early date,
When I was beardless, young and blate,
And first could thresh the burn;
E'en then a wish—I mind its power—
A wish that to my latest hour
Shall strongly heave my breaths—
That I for dear old Scotland's sake
Some useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a song at least.

He sang his song—how well, we are only now beginning to know. Would that he had known a better schoolmaster "at early date," but he didn't, and, oh! the pity of it! Let it be your ambition and mine to find and to form at least one useful life. There is no work like it; the reward is sure, and in the doing of it

Only the master shall praise us.
And only the Master shall blame.

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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

CROP REPORTS

Office of the Sask. G.G.A.

To the Secretaries:

At our last Executive Meeting a letter was read from the Editor of the Guide suggesting that we co-operate with the Manitoba Association in supplying crop reports for publication in the Guide, for the purpose of giving reliable information to the public, to prevent as much as possible any depression of prices by the circulation of inflated reports by interested speculators.

Your Executive think we should co-operate in this matter and would ask every secretary to furnish this information to the Guide, as it is very much to the interest of every grain grower.

Blank forms, on which to furnish this information, will be sent you from the Guide office.

R. C. SANDERSON,

Secretary.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE, SASKATCHEWAN G.G.A.

(Held at Regina, June 3rd., 1909.)

Present: E. N. HOPKINS, F. M. GATES, F. W. GREEN, E. A. PARTRIDGE, A. G. HAWKES and R. C. SANDERSON.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter and resolution from the Saskatoon Association in reference to having cleaners attached to threshing machines and his reply.

F. M. GATES—A. G. HAWKES—That the letter be tabled until we have the further correspondence.—Carried.

A letter and resolution was received from the Lumsden Association reiterating their belief that a compulsory hail insurance law should be enacted. ☒

A. G. HAWKES—F. M. GATES—That this be laid on the table for future consideration.—Carried.

HAWKES—PARTRIDGE—That the Secretary furnish copies of the resolutions passed by the Weyburn Convention referring to matters with which we asked the Provincial Government to deal, to the Government and all members of the Legislature; and he intimate to the Government we would ask for an interview later on to hear their answer to those resolutions.—Carried.

The Secretary reported what had been done in reference to circulating the

petitions for government ownership of elevators.

F. M. GATES—E. A. PARTRIDGE—That the Secretary again endeavor to have these petitions circulated at all points where they have not been well signed.—Carried.

E. A. PARTRIDGE—F. M. GATES—That a circular be addressed to the sub-associations enclosing a copy of the resolutions which have been addressed to the Provincial Legislature and requesting that the sub-associations make these the basis of discussion and agitation for the purpose of influencing their local legislator. For this purpose, the local press might be employed as freely as possible; and that the circular also contain a reference to the delegation sent to Ottawa, the resolutions presented by them, and the work of the delegation with a view of backing these and other demands by local propaganda.—Carried.

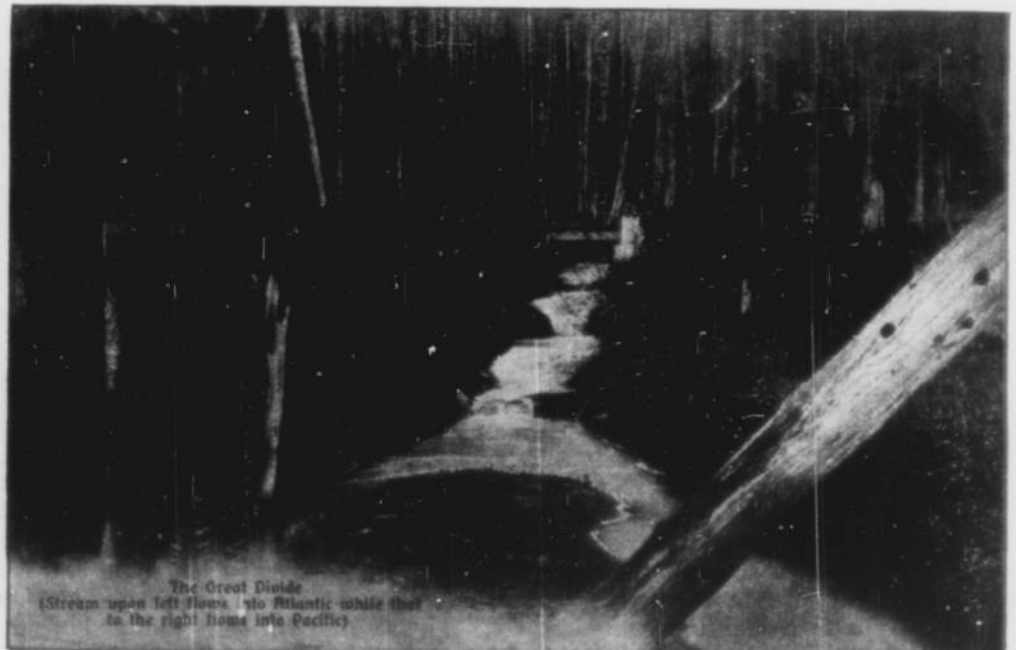
Some discussion took place on the pamphlets issued under the auspices of the Inter-Provincial Council. It was decided to get 1,500 of the larger, and 5,000 of the smaller for circulation.

It was thought an endeavor should be made to have the circulation of the Guide extended so that all members would receive it, especially the secretaries of the sub-associations, that they could receive the official announcements through it.

A letter was received from the Editor of the Guide stating that the Manitoba Association had arranged to furnish crop statistics from each township for publication in the Guide and asking that Saskatchewan co-operate. It was decided that we do this.

NEW WHEAT TARIFF

A new special proportional tariff, intended to increase the shipment of Alberta wheat to points in the Orient, Africa, etc., has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway.



The Great Divide
(Stream upon left flows into Atlantic while that
to the right flows into Pacific)

INCANDESCENT MANTLE LAMP

New, Practical, Economical, Easy to Operate, Simple in Construction, Specially Noted for its Light-giving Power, Durability and Small Oil Consumption.

TEST IT YOURSELF



Has all the necessary and latest improvements, making the most powerful and substantial oil light ever offered, solid burnished plain brass fount and embossed foot, centre draft burner burns ordinary kerosene or coal oil which is carried to the burner by round wick, at which point it is transformed into gas, therewith filling the mantle, giving a pure white light of 100 candle power. Each burner has reducer which enables you to fit same to 2 or 3 collars. Lamp complete with tripod, chimney and 10 in. fancy embossed satin etched shade. Full ht. 24 in. - - - Each \$5.50

ACCESSORIES

Burners, \$3.25; Chimneys, 20c.; Wicks, 10c.; Mantles, 25c.; Shades, 65c. F.O.B. Tantallon

PAYNTER BROS., TANTALLON, SASK.

The new tariff quotes the rates on this wheat from all points in Alberta from which wheat may be shipped to the Pacific coast, and thence by water to the countries named. The rate is not to be used locally between points in Alberta and Vancouver, but it is only for shipments for export. The following are the rates from some points. Calgary to Vancouver, 19¼c. per 100 lbs.; from Medicine Hat, 23c.; Macleod, 23c.; Strathcona, 23c.; Lethbridge, 22c.

WHERE OUR WHEAT GOES TO

The following exports from the Port of Montreal for one week gives an idea of who consumes our grain, and its products: Liverpool, wheat, 311,360 bushels; flour, 7,076; oatmeal, 1,325; London, wheat, 242,482 bushels; flour, 13,351 sacks; oatmeal, 1,000; Antwerp, wheat, 10,041 bushels; barley, 49,748; Rotterdam, wheat, 23,798 bushels; barley, 16,660; rolled oats, 2,750 sacks, 1,900 cases; Hamburg, wheat, 55,796 bushels; Hull, wheat, 120,000 bushels; Leith, wheat, 181,190 bushels, flour, 750 sacks, oatmeal 720; Dundee, flour, 450 sacks; Manchester, wheat, 76,000 bushels; Bristol, wheat, 173,292 bushels, flour, 4,292 sacks; Glasgow, wheat, 292,188, flour, 11,630 sacks, oatmeal, 3,300.

MEETING OF FLOUR IMPORTERS

The annual meeting of the National Association of Flour Importers of the United Kingdom was held in London, May 18.

The principal feature of interest was the passing of a resolution condemning the practice of speculation in grain as carried on in the United States. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved: That in the opinion of the National Association of Flour Importers of the United Kingdom the system of grain handling as practiced in the United States, permitting as it does uncontrolled speculation and manipulated markets, is to a very great degree responsible for the loss of business experienced by the importing trade in American flour. The uncertainty caused by the recognized probabilities for unexpected changes in values, arising from American grain practices, is a constant disturbing influence that tends to cause our buyers to place their orders where the market conditions are more staple.

TAXING GRAIN IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota has passed a law providing for taxing grain in mills or elevators ¼ of 1 mill on each bushel of wheat or flaxseed received for storage during each year.

Grain on farms is not affected by the law.

GETTING READY TO HANDLE ALBERTA WHEAT

Several grain men representing firms exporting the wheat of the Western States have been in Vancouver lately with a view of starting business there. T. M. Stevens, of the Portland Rice Milling Co., Portland, Ore., has located at Vancouver, and closed arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a lease of a site for erecting a rice mill and warehouse. Mr. Stevens is interested in the export of Alberta grain through Vancouver to Liverpool. His connections in the United Kingdom are large, and he is said to have already practically arranged for the chartering of two steamers to handle cargoes from Vancouver to the United Kingdom as soon as the new crop starts to move.

MORE ELEVATORS

A press report states that F. H. Peavey Co., of Minneapolis, are going to erect 40 elevators in Western Canada this year. The company has gradually disposed, mostly to farmer companies of its country houses in Iowa and Nebraska, in order to increase its holdings in Canada.

PRESIDENT OF THE MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION ON ORGANIZATION

"We now have an industry with a capital investment of over 500 million dollars and producing an annual output of over 700 million dollars. There are only a few important questions for the federation to handle, and they are questions that the individual miller cannot handle for himself.

"The small miller can do very little by himself; the large miller can do very little by himself; but the large miller and the small miller joining hands can produce results collectively that individually never could have been produced. Therefore, it strikes me that never in the history of our industry has there been such a need for organization as there is at present. I cannot see how any miller in these modern times can possibly fail to realize what an organization like this means, not only to his business separately, but to the organization as a whole. All over our country we are bound to see as time goes by that the Federation is certain to increase in membership and be even larger and stronger in the future than in the past.

"As our secretary has often suggested, this is the day of 'team play.' This is the day when the flying wedge of the football team goes across the field mowing

out of its way everything that stands in front of it; and I can only liken this Federation to the flying wedge of the football team, as the Federation united can accomplish what it goes after. Gentlemen, it is up to you to lend your aid to it. Will you do so?"

CONTROL OF THE WHEAT IMPORTS OF EUROPE

Excerpt from an address of Mr. H. Davis, special agent of the United States Government to inquire into the grain and flour trade of Europe, to the National Millers' Federation:

"There undoubtedly has been, for the past six months, a decided shortage in the amount of wheat that comes into the open market. I have heard it stated by distributors of wheat of splendid repute that these few firms, actuated possibly by the condition on this side, who do control the moveable wheat in Europe, have been holding it back for the purpose of securing all the advance upon it they could, and that, of course, is a natural conclusion.

"I was much surprised to know, in considering the amount of wheat imported from all the world in Europe that possibly a dozen firms in Europe actually command the control of that wheat. They are of primary importance. There are many hundreds of importers, so called, but in reality they are the distributors. The importations from Argentina are probably handled by not more than six or eight firms, and so the crop that comes from India and from Russia. The Russian crop may be said to be centered in the hands of three concerns. Thus it is difficult to get at what is actually available."



ECONOMY GRAIN CLEANER

FARMERS! Don't recklessly give away your profits to Elevator and Railroad monopolies, have your grain cleaned at home. Don't expect CLEAN PRICES FOR DIRTY GRAIN. If your grain is not cleaned at home somebody will have to clean it for you, and dock sufficient to pay for the cleaning. Why should you pay freight on screenings and dirt, besides having your grade LOWERED and then be DOCKED FROM 2 TO 5 PER CENT. STOP AND FIGURE WHAT YOUR LOSSES WOULD BE.

The screenings are valuable for feeding purposes, and the foul seeds can be used for fuel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to the farmers every year on account of freight and dockage. The monopolies get this profit that rightly belongs to the farmer.

IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP AND DEMAND that threshers shall equip their machines to properly clean the grain when it is being threshed. YOU ARE INTERESTED? Drop us a post card asking for booklet.

THE MOOSE JAW HARDWARE CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers of
THE "ECONOMY GRAIN CLEANER"

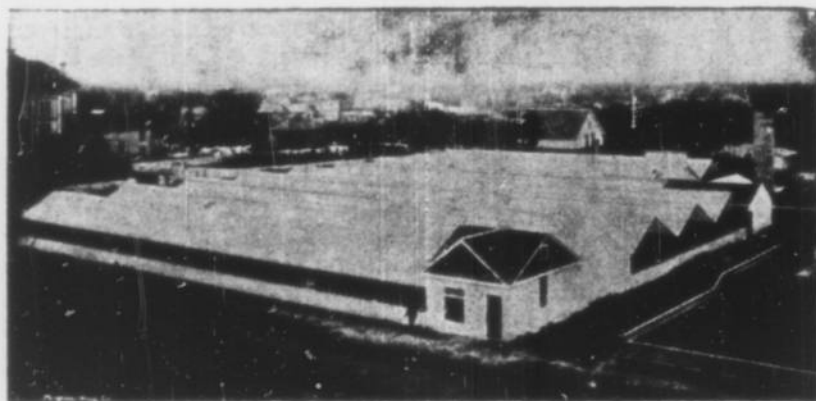
THRESHERMEN!

— THE —

**ECONOMY
GRAIN CLEANER**

is something you are very much interested in knowing about. This machine can be easily attached to any Threshing Separator. It is the only machine that has proved a success. It will handle 5000 bushels of grain in ten hours. IT WILL RAISE THE GRADE AND CLEAN IT TO PERFECTION.

Moose Jaw, Sask.



The Largest Greenhouses in
Western Canada

SEND TO US FOR

CUT FLOWERS

Ferns Palms
Flowering Plants
Wedding Bouquets
Funeral Designs

Our prices are the lowest in the West, because we grow all our own stock. Price list sent on application. Orders by mail, telegraph or telephone receive prompt and careful attention.

WALTER RAMSAY

EDMONTON - ALBERTA

GREAT PLAN GRAIN GROWERS LIFE MEMBERSHIP SCHEME STEADILY GROWING

"You ask me about the Grain Growers' Association and why it is growing," said Mr. F. W. Green to a newspaper representative the other day. "The following letters may give you a glimpse of how it is received at a distance. Here is one from old Quebec and another from Kingston:

F. W. GREEN, Esq.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have just been reading a synopsis of your scheme to benefit the farmers of your province in the Montreal Star of the 10th. Having a son who has taken up land I am deeply interested in all that appertains to the welfare of the farmer. The communication of F. W. G. in the Star, hits the nail on the head. It is the only possible way to success. I allude to the Life Membership System.

It provides at once an ever-increasing capital fund and who can tell its possibilities for the good of the farmer and province?

I wish you every success in this most important move. I shall be most happy to enroll my son's name among your earliest life members. He is now at Macdonald College—agriculture—and has just finished his second year course, but is staying on during the summer months gathering some golden grains of knowledge, which may be of use to him later.

Hoping to hear from you, I am,

Yours truly,

WILLIAM LEE.

Quebec, 17th May, 1909.

Dominion Marine Association

F. W. GREEN, Esq.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—We note the press reports of the formation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association with yourself as official organizer in charge. We are particularly interested in movements down here to improve transportation facilities and would be very glad to get in touch with the proper officers of your association. Will you please be so good as to let me know with whom we would conduct correspondence? Our aims are of vital importance to your own association and we would like to work together.

Faithfully yours,

FRANCIS KING.

Kingston, Ont., May 13, 1909.

"Then T. E. Allcock called the other day from Eastview and said: 'I am proud to belong to the association, which originated this life plan. Here is my fee.' S. A. Grier said as he paid: 'I believe it is a good idea. We certainly need an organization and a live, up-to-date one.'"

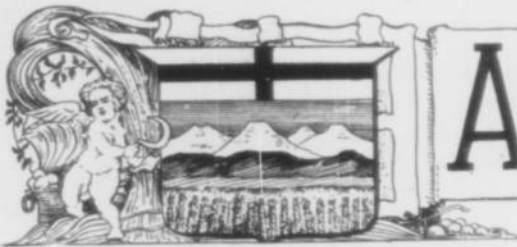
"Time would fail me to tell of the encouraging words spoken by James McClelland, Asa Wilsie, Albert Monson, William Besley, of Belbeck, Lincoln Bastedo and Robert Dalrymple, of Boharm, and others as they paid over the life membership fee. I do not expect this to go with a hop, skip and jump. But I feel the need of the farmers' board of trade. This appeals to every one as a right move. It will pay better dividends to the farmers than any other move made on their behalf.

"But don't forget that we have 225 local associations in Saskatchewan, each with president and secretary and five directors divided into nine districts with a district organizer in charge of each for organization purposes. These are the great engines which will do this work. I only sort of overlook. We have got it going. It will go. No, there is no risk, no chance of loss. Each one enrolled is a life member in this. Each one adds \$10 to the capital interest earning fund which pays fees for ever. Keeps growing while you sleep with ever increasing force and momentum. We will command attention yet.

"Why should they be without an organization? Why should it be a one-horse show without members or means? Why should the 60,000 farmers, now in Saskatchewan, having at least ten thousand dollars each invested in lands and equipment, making an aggregation of \$600,000,000 of capital and a total annual output of \$200,000,000—why should they alone be without organization or have a two-penny-ha'penny one?

"Oh, no, sir, we don't expect to bring on the millennium dawn at once. This is not the solution of every difficulty. But it will help in solving some of them. You get the man on the land in proper adjustment, the rest of the social and economic structure will have a proper breeding and feeding ground out of which will come a force that will renovate, regenerate and reconstruct the economic, social and political morale of the state. May not Saskatchewan lead?

"The membership fee is only a seed like a grain of mustard, very small. But who knows what clouds of birds yet may lodge in its branches?" and Mr. Green smiled. He has faith in the proposition, and his arguments inspire confidence. They are reasonable and logical.



ALBERTA SECTION

THE WESTERN SHIPMENT OF GRAIN

ELSEWHERE we publish the Memorandum of Arguments presented to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, by the delegation from the Province of Alberta in reference to the Western shipment of grain. To those conversant with conditions in Alberta, comment is unnecessary, but to the uninitiated it might be as well to go a little further into details on some points.

The deputation received a most cordial welcome at Ottawa, and when they presented their case were supported by Premier Rutherford and Attorney General Cross, besides most of the members and senators from Alberta and British Columbia, and a few from Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The deputation presented the resolutions passed at the Calgary conference, together with arguments in support of same, and made some alternative propositions, as a perusal of the summary to the memorandum will show. The result of the interview leads the deputation to expect that an Alberta Inspection District, being a branch of the Manitoba Inspection Division, with headquarters at Calgary, will be established, also that a Survey Board will be appointed at Calgary, with full authority over all Western shipments. All Eastern shipments to be under the rulings of the Eastern Survey Board at Winnipeg, as at present.

The request for a change in the car distribution will not be granted, but to facilitate the Western movement until such time as proper facilities are provided on the Pacific coast, two car order books will be used, one for Eastern shipments and one for Western shipments.

The Manitoba Grain Act will be made to apply on all shipments going west in the same way as they apply to shipments going east.

The question of government ownership of terminal elevators naturally came in for a lot of discussion, and in answer to a direct question the deputation was informed that at present the government would not undertake this. A counter proposition was then made that if the government would not take over the elevators all transportation companies be required to

give their special facilities for handling grain, viz., their terminal elevators, on the same basis as other freight warehouses. It is expected that this will be done and in any event the grain business at Vancouver will not be allowed to get into the hands of private companies.

Although some will object to this, and say that it is not going far enough, still it is a concession and one in the right direction. It is only necessary for the farmers to keep on pushing towards their goal, and with such concessions as have been granted already, the time for the final triumph will not be very far away.

It is not our intention at present to discuss any further issues, but if it is found necessary the next issue will contain a full statement from the secretary of the A.F.A. showing his stand at Ottawa on the various questions brought up there. In the meantime this will be held in abeyance until after the directors' meeting, which will be held in Calgary next month.

THE PORK PACKING PROPOSITION

Premier Rutherford Interviewed

THE Executive Committee of the U.F.A., consisting of President Bower, Vice-President Sheppard and Secretary Fream, waited upon Premier Rutherford on Saturday, May 22nd, to ascertain his views on the proposed pork packing proposition. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, were also present at the meeting.

The proposed form of agreement was discussed and the Premier gave his assurance that the final agreement would be drafted without delay, and that in substance the agreement would be a reasonable one and conform with the report and recommendations of the Pork Commission.

Mr. Harcourt also advised the committee that the report was now in the hands of the printer and would be ready for distribution at an early date, after which all would be in a better position to discuss the matter.

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The Voice has never missed an issue since its commencement, 16 years ago.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta has been called for Wednesday, July 7, 1909, at the City of Calgary, commencing at 10 a.m.

TENT AT EDMONTON FAIR

THE Executive Committee decided to make arrangements for a U.F.A. tent to be erected on the Fair Grounds at Edmonton during the fair there, and left the whole matter in the hands of Vice-President Sheppard for completion.

Word has just been received that Mr. Sheppard has arranged for the erection of a tent 20 by 30, for the whole time of the fair. Mr. Harrison, Secretary of the Edmonton Exhibition, has stated that he will allot a good site for the tent.

The Executive wish all members to make this tent their headquarters during the fair, and it is possible that some meetings will be held there to discuss some matters of interest.

THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS IN ALBERTA

SOME time back Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, announced his intention of spending a short time in Alberta during the summer and stated he would be pleased to address a few meetings while in the province.

The Executive of the U.F.A. immediately took the matter up, and on receiving word that Mr. Castle could place ten days at their disposal arranged meetings to cover as much as possible the whole province, the following places being chosen:

Medicine Hat	June 16
Lethbridge	June 17
Magrath	June 18
Claresholm	June 19
High River	June 21
Carstairs	June 22
Red Deer	June 23
Wetaskiwin	June 24
Vegreville	June 25
Vermilion	June 26

It was realized how impossible it would be to give satisfaction to all when so few meetings were held, but at the same time an effort was made to so arrange the meetings that the whole country would be covered, and it is hoped that at a later date Mr. Castle will again visit Alberta, when those places which were disappointed this time will be remembered.

Mr. Castle will explain the workings of the Manitoba Grain Act and will give any information that may be required.

These meetings have been arranged with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, and it is hoped they will be successful, so that Mr. Castle will see the need for another visit here at an early date.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held in Edmonton on May 21, 1909, there being present President Bower, Vice-President Sheppard and Secretary Fream.

John Gibson, of Sundial, wrote in reference to the U.F.A. associating with the American Society of Equity, and the Secretary was instructed to invite Mr. Gibson to join the U.F.A.

Some of the members of unions along the G.T.P. are still complaining of the treatment they are receiving in regard to fencing, etc. The Secretary read correspondence dealing with the matter and it was left in his hands for completion.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Jelliff asking him if he would require any assistance in organization work in his constituency.

The draft order prepared by the Railway Commission dealing with the fencing of right-of-way, cattle guards, etc., was read, together with the Secretary's reply thereto, and found satisfactory.

The Secretary was instructed to write the Secretary of the Inter-Provincial Council asking him for a copy of the minutes of the last Inter-Provincial Council Meeting held at Weyburn, and ask what action had been taken in reference to the resolution of the Executive Committee relating to cattle straying on the track.

Clover Bar Union forwarded a resolution complaining of the number allotted them. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the matter complained of had been decided by the Annual Meeting, consequently the Committee could not deal with it.

Bon Accord Union No. 3 wrote in reference to an injustice suffered by members through parties issuing cheques when not sufficient funds were on hand to meet same, and asking the Association to take some action in the matter. The Secretary was instructed to write asking for a copy of the evidence and the judge's decision in the case, together with any other information available that the Executive may be conversant with the whole matter before taking action.

The resolution of East Clover Bar Union No. 3, referring to changes in the Local Improvement Act, was ordered to be forwarded to the Unions for discussion.

Correspondence with Short Cross, Biggar and Cowan of Edmonton, offering to make arrangements with the Association for the purchase by the Association of a pork packing establishment, was read. Decided that nothing could be done by the Association in the matter.

Hopedale Union No. 85 forwarded a resolution asking the Association to endeavor to make arrangements to procure farm machinery in quantities at reduced rates. The Secretary was instructed to write the manufacturers asking them if they would be prepared to sell direct to local unions in quantities and what reductions would be allowed on purchase price.

The recommendations of the Live Stock Commissioner in reference to the Government Pork Packing Plant were then fully discussed and the arguments to be presented to the Premier in the interview with him were outlined.

Correspondence dealing with the Secretary's trip to Ottawa as a member of the grain delegation, together with the arguments presented to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, were presented, and the Committee unanimously endorsed the action taken by the Secretary.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise in Southern Alberta papers in an endeavor to secure quotations on Alberta Red Winter Wheat for seed purposes.

Resolutions from Kitscoty Union No. 17 relating to bank interest and farm loans were referred to the Board of Directors.

Correspondence with the New Westminster Board of Trade in reference to the Western shipments of grain was handed to the Transportation Committee for action.

The Secretary was instructed to make mention of the gopher poisoning regulations of the Department of Agriculture in the next circular letter to the Unions.

It was decided to call a meeting of the Board of Directors at Calgary during the time of the Provincial Fair.

The following City Properties are offered in exchange for Farm Lands:

Beautiful large modern house in Riverview, for an Improved farm.

Centrally situated, fully modern Apartment Block, always rented, in exchange for first-class unimproved land within fifty miles of Winnipeg.

FOR SALE:

Three beautiful homes in Crescentwood, from \$8,500.00 to \$10,000.00 each.

Thirteen acres fronting on Panet Road, about three miles East, \$400.00 per acre. All plowed and fenced. Would make an excellent market garden proposition.

Several blocks of vacant lots in South and West end, all within City limits, from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per ft. on your own terms.

Farmers desirous of making an investment in City property, should inspect these properties while attending the Fair. If you have farm or City property for sale, mail particulars at once.

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carry the largest stock of any House in the West. Also a full line of Well Drillers' Supplies, Pumps, Tanks, Grinders, Saws, Swings, AYLMER WAGON and STOCK SCALES. The best Scale ever devised for the Farmer.

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MANITOBA SECTION

CROP BULLETINS

THE Secretary of the Central Association sent the following circular to the branches:—

To the Secretaries,—No other factor has been used so successfully by grain speculators to depress the price of grain at the time farmers must necessarily market their wheat freely as the circulating of inflated reports of the quantity available for export before the crop is ready for the market.

Recognizing that fact, and with a view to in some measure counteract the effect of that vicious practise, the Manitoba Grain Growers at their last Annual Convention passed the following resolution:

"Resolved—That each branch of the Grain Growers' Association appoint a crop correspondent to report to the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and that the GUIDE issue a monthly bulletin of crop conditions for June, July, August and September and send copies of same to the Grain Trade of Great Britain."

In pursuance of that resolution, the GUIDE, at considerable expense has completed arrangements to tabulate these reports when received and prepare them for publication. That we may have reports to cover every part of the province, and to prevent duplication, I am sending each Secretary one or more townships to report upon, and suggest that each one confine his report to that particular township or townships. Call a meeting of your members for the purpose of getting the necessary information.

Date this report as to conditions on the 5th of June and mail to the GUIDE immediately to enable us to tabulate the reports in time for the June issue. We will expect reports as to the weather and crop conditions 1st and 15th of each month. Blank forms for this purpose will be forwarded. In making these reports, **actual** conditions is what we require. To make the bulletins of value, and that they may become permanent, and a guide to legitimate trade, they must be as accurate as they can be made and cover the whole province.

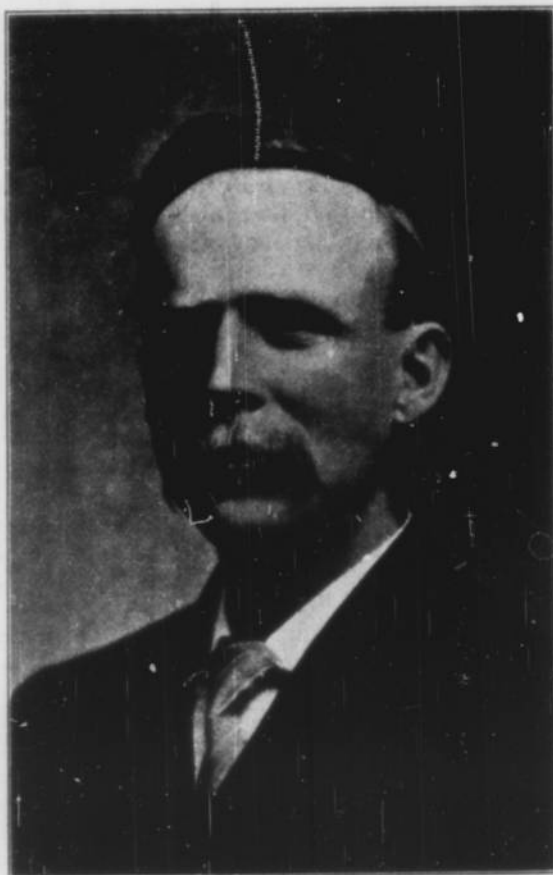
Every grain grower has an interest at stake, and should help to make the reports complete. Answer each question in the report briefly and make any

explanations or give other information or remarks you may think necessary in connection with your report, in the space reserved for "Remarks."

We approach this new departure of the Grain Growers' Association with confidence that our members will take hold of this scheme with that vigor which has characterized all the movements of the organization.

Yours truly,

(Signed) R. McKENZIE, Secy.



J. Strang

President, Baldur Grain Growers' Association

SUMMER SHIPMENTS

PLEASE BILL CARS YOUR OWN ORDER TO

Campbell & Wilson

Write Us in Any Language

Grain Exchange



Winnipeg, Man.

We want to have you on our list of satisfied customers.
All enquiries will be given our careful attention.
We make liberal advances on shipping bills

DUNREA MEETING

THE Dunrea branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a largely attended meeting in Dunlop's Hall on Saturday afternoon and considerable business of importance was transacted. Owing to the unavoidable absense of both President and Vice-President, Mr. C. S. Watkins was elected to occupy the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Dunlop for his having granted the Grain Growers the free use of the hall for all their meetings.

The Secretary then presented to the meeting a petition to Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner,

asking to have our loading platform at this point extended to four cars' length. The petition was signed by every farmer present.

After considerable discussion the following motion was passed: That the Secretary be authorized to communicate with a number of the Central Executive and see if arrangements can be made to have them visit this branch and deliver addresses at a picnic to be arranged to suit the convenience of the gentlemen.

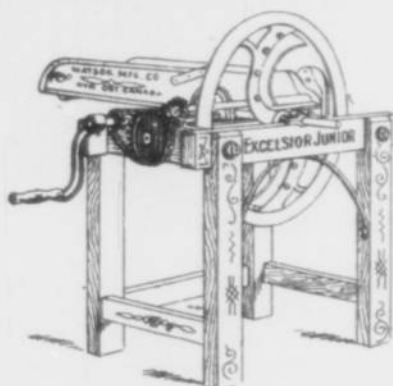
Short speeches were then made by Mr. Muirhead, Mr. Arnott and others regarding the proposed railway line to be built by the Great Northern in the near future to enter Manitoba from the south at or near Killarney. The idea expressed was to urge the company to build through this municipality and provide another outlet for grain. The following motion was then voted on and carried: That this meeting of the Grain Growers' Association of Dunrea do hereby recommend to the reeve and councillors of the Municipality of Riverside, that they appoint two delegates to accompany those to be sent by the Municipality of Turtle Mountain and Town of Killarney to interview the officials of the company at St. Paul or Winnipeg with the object of inducing the company to extend their line through this municipality, the expense of said delegates to be borne by the municipality.

Another resolution adopted was as follows: Resolved, that the Dunrea branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association wish to express themselves heartily in accord with the demands of the Inter-Provincial Council of the Grain Growers' Association in regard to Provincial Government ownership and operation of grain storage facilities at initial points throughout the province. And we also wish to impress upon the minds of our representatives on the Provincial Legislature the fact that we desire them to use their energy and influence to enact such legislation as will be acceptable to the grain growers of this province.

A similar resolution was passed in regard to government ownership and operation of terminal elevators. Copies of these resolutions to be placed in the hands of our Provincial and Dominion representatives.

The advisability of building a farmers' elevator at this point was then discussed, the question being introduced by Adam Dunlop. It was finally decided

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THE FARMER'S FAVORITE
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It pays to cut your hay, straw, or oat sheaves, and

YOU KNOW IT!

You will not only require to feed less, but there will be no waste and stock will be kept in much better condition.

If your local dealer does not handle our Feed Cutters write us direct for full particulars.

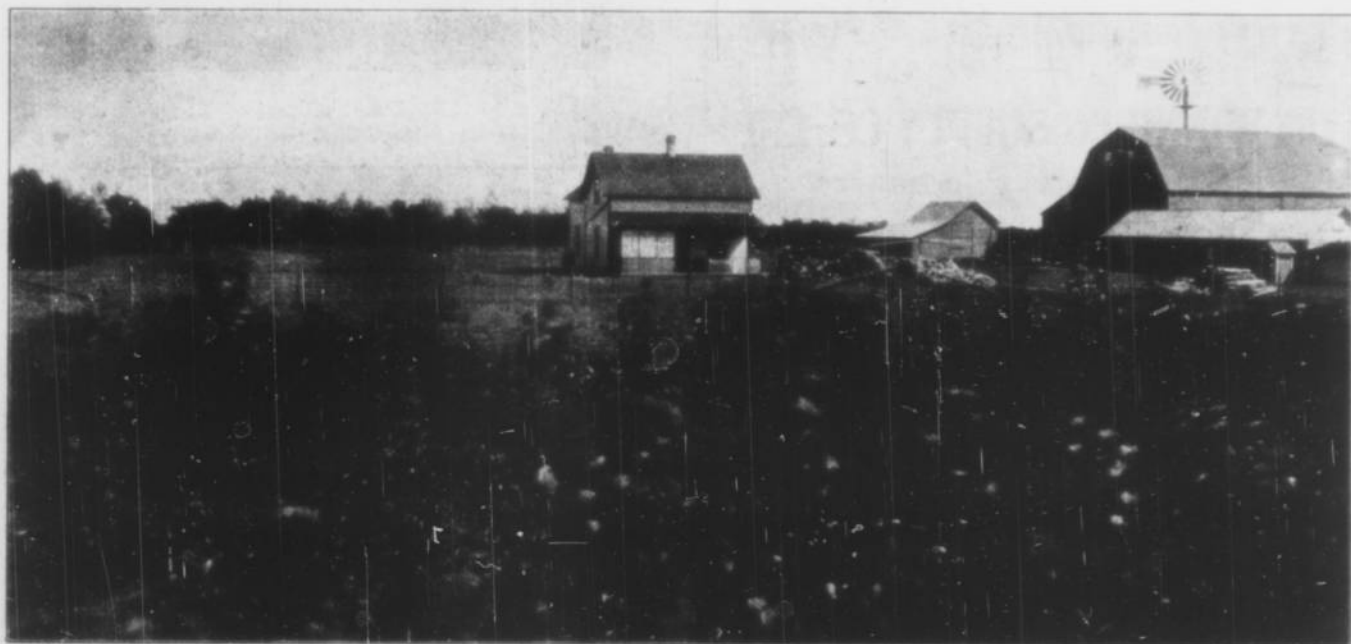
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WINNIPEG

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Farm Home of J. Strang, Baldur, Man.

that a special meeting of all interested parties would be held on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst., to fully discuss the matter.

A number of new members were enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned.

VALLEY RIVER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Ben Boughen has received the boxes of books for the Valley River Library Association. The books are good enough to be a credit to the Association, and in their selection the selection committee have shown their taste and wisdom. The committee at present are preparing a catalogue before opening the library to the public.

BOISSEvain MEETING

A meeting of the Grain Growers' Association will be held in the municipal office on Saturday afternoon, June 26. Special business to be transacted will be

the appointing of crop correspondents to report to the official organ, the Grain Growers' Guide, the general condition of the growing crop each month. A full attendance of members is asked.

An Old Timers' Free For All Picnic will be held in Snarr's Grove, near Morris, on Wednesday, 23rd inst. The Ladies of the Silver Plains Church are sparing no effort to make it a "banner day."

The secretary of the Gilbert Plains branch writes:—"At a monthly meeting held on the 5th inst., a letter was read by the President, giving particulars of the work being done by the Executive in our behalf, and I was asked to convey to you the thanks of the Board, which I now do with very great pleasure."

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J. S. Conibear

Secretary, Baldur Grain Growers' Association

A meeting of the Minitonas Association was held on June 5th. The large attendance of members indicates that the farmers are beginning to take keen interest in the movement. The advisability of purchasing a portable grain elevator for loading cars was discussed and Mr. William Sifton was appointed to find out the cost of one and report at the next meeting. J. W. Robson, M.P.P., addressed the meeting at some length. Next meeting, July 11th.

Agriculture is adjusting itself on a new basis. Old methods are giving way to new.

Mr. Collins, President of the Grain Growers' Association of McCreary, was elected Reeve and Mr. William E. Crossley, Secretary of the Association, was elected Secretary of the new Municipality of McCreary.

ALEX. NAISMITH, PRES. WM. PATERSON, VICE-PRES.
C. D. KERR, TREASURER

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Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

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The number of Farms insured Dec. 31st, 1908, over 17,454.

Over 17,454 farmers insured. The largest agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Mr. John Kennedy, Vice-President of the Grain Growers Grain Co., held a series of meetings last week in the Neepawa district.

Grain Growers' picnics are being arranged for now—Dauphin on the 24th inst., Roland on the 26th, Sanford on July 1st, Ninette and Dunrea, at Ninette, on July 1st, and several others the first week in July, the dates of which have not yet been definitely arranged. Some prominent speakers will address the picnics in the interests of the Grain Growers' Associations.

The fence problem has always been a most serious one for the farmer, both from the standpoint of cost and trouble of erection. Experiences seems to have proved that the wire fence is the only one that it pays

to erect. There have been many improvements in this line, and many devices which have masqueraded as improvements, but it remained for a Winnipeg firm to bring the wire fence to a practical perfection.

The Munro Upright Standard, as this new device is called, is indeed a remarkable innovation. The thing is simplicity itself, the only wonder being that someone has not thought of it sooner. It consists of a single wire, crimped so that it falls easily over each horizontal strand of wire. Then, by means of a tool supplied for the purpose, the looped upright is crimped and steadfastly locked to the horizontal wire. Any kind of wire may be used on any kind of post, and any person of plain common sense can do the trick. For further information see the Munro Steel and Wire Works' ad. in this magazine.

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INCORPORATED 1891

THE OLD RELIABLE

STRICTLY A FARMERS' COMPANY
MANAGED BY FARMERS ONLY

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W. H. Bewell, Farmer, Rosser
W. W. Hays, Farmer, Oak River
T. T. Lennox, Farmer, Melita
T. E. Bill, Farmer, Ninga
C. J. Thomson, Farmer, Virden,
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Have been doing Hail Insurance business for the past eighteen years.
Have paid the expenses and all losses in full in fifteen of those years.
Have no liabilities.

Pay to the extent of six dollars per acre for losses, and for partial losses proportionately.

Cost 25c. per acre or less, according to the loss claims.

In seven years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

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Summer Grain Consignments

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LIMITED

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Have had years of experience in selling grain. We are grain specialists and can give you the best service obtainable and the highest price. Every car-load receives our personal attention. Take advantage of our long experience. The price of wheat is high. If you have grain to ship, now is the favorable opportunity to sell. Write us today for market prospects. **Liberal Money Advances on Shipping Bills.**

421 GRAIN EXCHANGE - WINNIPEG



METALLIC

Portable Corrugated Roofing

A new money saving, labor saving device for the farmer. No more possibility of a spark from the threshing engine or a bolt of lightning wiping out the result of your summer's toil. Your granaries are your banks. They should be built of the best weatherproof and fireproof material.

Our Metallic Portable Corrugated Granaries are absolutely **Fireproof, Lightning Proof and Stormproof**, and more, they eliminate all danger of loss of grain from vermin.

Our Portable Granaries are round in shape, and made of the best heavy galvanized corrugated steel. Every sheet is curved before shipping, making the erection of the granary simply a matter of fitting the sheets together.

The roof is of sheet steel: an absolutely storm proof roof that will scatter the fiercest lightning. The other makes of portable granaries have canvas roofs which for durability and weatherproof qualities cannot be compared with the sheet steel roofs on our Metallic Granaries.

A Metallic Portable Granary, while much stronger than a wooden granary, weighs only one-third as much, making it easy to move.

Write us to-day. We will be pleased to give you full information. You will be surprised how cheaply they can be erected.

We are the oldest and largest manufacturers of sheet metal goods in Canada. "Eastlake" Steel Shingles and Rock Faced Sidings for your houses and Corrugated or Manitoba Sidings for your barns and implement sheds.

"I always believe in dealing with the biggest people in any manufacturing line. You share the merits of the goods that have made them the biggest."

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Public Ownership and Co-operation

Correspondent Regards Them as Largely Responsible for Prosperity of
Australia and New Zealand

THE following letter is from a correspondent who has lately visited Australia and New Zealand.

In these days when the necessity of railroads is felt everywhere in the West, it may be of interest to know how they are encouraged in Queensland, which is probably the most progressive of the Australian states. As elsewhere in Australia and New Zealand, all railways belong to the state, to the advantage of the state and the public good; but, in addition, in Queensland, a local council is allowed to build its own "tram line," another name for a "light railway" in its own district. The state government of Queensland lends the money at a very low rate of interest, repayable in a long term of years, the state recognizing that the interest on its loan is nothing compared to the advantage of having the country opened up, industries encouraged, and the value of the land increased. Besides the grant from the state government, the land affected by the tram line pays a rate according to its proximity to the line, and may be called upon to make up any deficiency in the payment of interest; but, as the tram line begins to pay, these calls are repaid out of the profits. The expense of these tram lines is not great, no money is wasted on station buildings at first, and the wife of the section foreman probably sells the tickets. No rolling stock is required beyond an engine or two, and a train of cheap passenger cars, as freight cars, are borrowed from the government line, loaded and returned to the latter to be hauled to their destination. This is the cheapest form of railway, but it answers its purpose in opening up a district, and may eventually become a regular railway. It belongs to the people. Ordinary country roads belong to the public, nor do they bring in any direct revenue, but yet repay their cost many times over. Railways are only a higher class of road and should equally belong to the people.

The writer went up country in Queensland on purpose to see one of these tram lines, and travelled over it. One man remarked: "Once the banks had us all, now we are all independent and prosperous." This was chiefly owing to the dairy industry, which the tram lines made possible, carrying the cream to the creamery at a low uniform rate regardless of distance. Near this Queensland tram line one man was getting a cheque for \$250 a month for cream. Besides the dairy busi-

ness, this tram line opened up supplies of timber and other sources of revenue, previously inaccessible, and greatly increased the value of everybody's land.

Queensland government railways last year on 3,494 miles of track returned a profit to the country of \$3,500,000. New South Wales railways, on 3,472 miles, made a profit for the state of \$3,241,780 in 1908, and \$3,299,580 in 1907. The lines are better made, and kept in better order than Canadian lines, and the stations have all the expensive finish of an English railway. In spite of this, and with lower rates than in Western Canada, and with a smaller population, Australian and New Zealand government railways pay interest.

On January 1st, 1909, the New South Wales government railways made a reduction in freight rates equal to \$300,000. First class fares are 3 cents, second class 2 cents, though much of the line is in a mountainous region. In seasons of drought, starving stock are carried from one district to another, where there is water or feed at three-quarters of the ordinary rate, and returned free; store cattle, if moved at the convenience of the railway department, are moved at two-thirds of the ordinary rate. Another advantage of a railway belonging to the people is that in sleeping cars the upper berth, if not occupied, is put up, and not kept down, as in Canada; also the upper berth

FRED C. HAMILTON

REAL ESTATE

Renting, Loans and Valuator

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Suite 1, Bank of Hamilton Chambers

WINNIPEG

SNAPS IN HOUSE PROPERTY

Corydon Avenue, near Wellington Crescent, frame eight roomed house in fair condition on large lot 50 x 120 to lane. This is on car line and will develop into business property. Price four thousand. Terms.

Winnipeg Avenue, fully modern frame nine roomed house in first class condition, also stable, lot 33 x 110. This is an A1 proposition. Price four thousand. Terms.

Harrow While You Plow

With a Kramer Rotary
Harrow Plow
Attachment



FIRST ON THE MARKET

All others are imitations

Over 40,000 Sold

Locks in the Moisture for the Plant. Saves half the time of Men and Teams in the preparation of the Seed Bed

LIGHT IN DRAFT EASILY OPERATED
POWERFULLY CONSTRUCTED

Order from Local Implement Dealer, or Direct from

THE KRAMER CO., Paxton, Ill., U.S.A.

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER ON REQUEST

is only half the price of the lower. Besides its railway lines, the New South Wales government in 1907-8 carried on its street tramways 172,000,000 passengers, ran 19,500,000 car miles, earned \$5,060,000 and employed 5,047 men.

Milking Machines in General Use

Probably New Zealand's greatest source of wealth is the milk cow, and the milking machine has overcome the labor difficulty in connection with milking. All objections to the milking machine have been overcome, and it is largely used. They are usually worked by gasoline engines, or by electricity. A man with one machine will milk 16 cows in an hour; two men and a boy and three machines about 50 cows an hour, including cleaning and putting away the machines.

The cow's udders are first washed, and one leg of each animal tied to a post; one machine milks two cows at a time. It is a much cleaner method than hand milking and is easier on the cow and never causes sore teats. Cows that have been milked by hand generally require stripping by hand, but those that have always been machine milked are usually milked dry by the machine; a very few cows are better milked entirely by hand.

Cows seem cheap enough at \$25 to \$50, when a cow will bring in \$50 and even up to \$70 a year profit. One man told me that, near towns, milk cows could be got from \$12.50 after they had gone dry, from men keeping town dairies, some of them perhaps in calf, and next year he made \$60 out of their milk, and after this profit for a few years he fattened them for the butcher. Sometimes in the flush of the season a cow will give \$10 worth of milk a month, but \$50 and over is a common average of profit on each cow for the year. The factories are three or four miles apart throughout the dairying district, and yield profits of \$250,000 to \$600,000 a year, and as the factories are co-operative, this money is distributed among the farmers of the country. About two acres are required for a cow on an average, but the price of land is very high, \$175 to \$200 in a good district. I heard of one farm of eighty acres producing \$2,050 profit in a year. Another record was a farm of 50 acres, which produced \$2,034 in a year, with 25 cows, or an average of \$81 per cow, including profit from pigs, or \$40 an acre.

Co-Operation has Helped

A great feature in New Zealand, and no small contributor to the wealth of the people, is the co-operative principle; 90 per cent. of the butter and cheese factories, bacon factories, meat freezing works, etc., are co-operative, i.e., they belong to the farmers themselves. The farmers also own excellent co-operative stores in the towns, and thus save enormously on their purchases.

The sheep business is a large and profitable one, the mutton fetching good prices in England, and the wool being of high quality. Woollen goods of the highest quality are manufactured in New Zealand, the climate being more suited to it than that of Canada. New Zealand and Australian mutton is used in Alberta and British Columbia in winter. In some parts of New Zealand wheat farming is carried on with success, the yields being heavy, but the bulk of the country is more suited to dairying and sheep than to agriculture. The labor question is the most serious one in the country, labor being hard to get and the hours of work very short. Domestic servants are also very scarce, and have many holidays.

Telegraphs and telephones belong to the people, also a telegram can be sent anywhere in New Zealand, and this may mean hundreds of miles, for 12 cents for

TALK WITH STEELE ABOUT PHOTOS

YOU WANT THE BEST--
THE KIND MADE BY

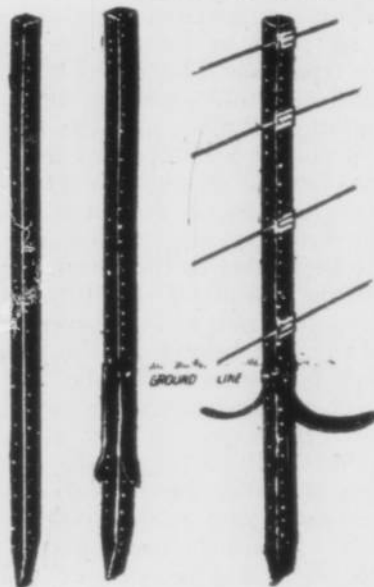
STEELE & CO. LIMITED

Corner Main and Bannatyne

Phone 573 - - WINNIPEG

Munro Patent Steel Post

WILL NOT BURN
LAST A LIFE TIME



Pointed to
Drive
Metal Clips
fasten any
kind of
wire
anywhere
on post

When you erect Munro Posts you only
have to do it once

Write for our Catalogue and further
information

Munro Steel & Wire Works, Ltd.

WINNIPEG

twelve words, counting the address, or for 24 cents if marked urgent. The service is quick and reliable and consequently much patronized. Would that we had anything like it in Western Canada. The people are showing themselves to be more and more against the sale of liquor. At the last election the vote of no license was 221,471, for reduction of licenses 162,562, for continuance of licenses 188,140, and for the electoral districts in which no liquor is sold are increasing.

HAIL - HAIL - HAIL

Loss claims paid last year - \$ 30,152.89
Paid last five years - - 302,866.24

Average rate of assessment 6 years 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. per acre. **Plans of Insurance same as in 1908.** Assessment governed by amount of loss. Have now \$1,600,000.00 Insurance in force.

Surplus Assets \$23,339.00—including premiums on insurance now in force, over \$87,000.00. **No Liabilities.**

Cash Deposited with Government, \$5,000.00

The Company is now stronger financially than ever before.

\$200,000 Insurance written June 11th and 12th

For Further Information see our Agent or write

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual
Hail Insurance Co. BOX 1147
WINNIPEG, MAN.

W. C. GRAHAM
MANAGER

This Large Range \$24.95

There are over 75,000 of this style and size Wingold Steel Ranges now in use. The price means a saving of \$15 to \$40. Thousands testify to truth of this statement. But the Best Evidence is a test in your own home. Send us our price and we will ship the range for your use for 30 days, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, after that length of time, return it to us and we will refund your money, and pay freight charges both ways.

This Wingold Steel Range No. 80/18R. has six 8-inch lids; oven 18x21x13 inches, made of 16 gauge cold rolled steel; 15 gal. reservoir; heavy steel body; cooking surface 30 x 34; complete with high closet. Guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Order to-day or write for our Catalog. The largest and most complete line of Stoves and Ranges in Canada.



BURNS
either
COAL or
WOOD

Canvas Thresher Belts

Wingold Canvas Drive Belts are made of close woven 32 oz. duck, specially woven and folded, giving two selvage edges. A true even-running belt, guaranteed the **Best Canvas Belt Made.** \$10 to \$15 easily saved. Absolutely guaranteed the Best and Most Satisfactory Drive Belt possible to produce. **THRESHERMEN**, the best is none too good for you. We offer you the best drive belt for Less Money than others ask for the ordinary make.

8 inch, 4 ply, 150 feet endless, \$49.50

8 inch, 5 ply, 150 feet endless, \$58.00

Lowest Prices and Best Quality. Order Early.

Machine and Cylinder Oils

	5 gals.	10 gals.	1-2 bbl.	1 bbl.
Castor Machine Oil	\$1.95	\$3.80	29c.	28c.
Engine Oil - -	\$2.10	\$4.00	35c.	32c.
Cylinder Oil, Amber Gem	\$3.75	\$7.50	67c.	65c.

Cream Separator Oil, 5 gals., \$2.50. One gallon tins, per gallon, 45c.

Hard Oil, 5-lb. tins 58c., 10-lb. tins \$1.10, 25-lb. tubs, \$2.25

These oils are made from Pennsylvania Premium Crude, and are the best obtainable. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded.

The Wingold Stove Company Limited

Dept. G.G.

181-183 Bannatyne Ave. East, Winnipeg

DID YOU EVER FIGURE the saving you would make by buying an up-to-date

Cream Separator

Come in and let us show you how to make money with a

"Sharples"

SIMPLE
LIGHT-RUNNING
DURABLE

Let us quote you prices on BUGGIES, DEMOCRATS, etc. Our stock is complete.

BEALS & HOAR

EDMONTON - - - ALBERTA
Opp. Market Square

Handling Grain at Terminal Elevators

(Continued from page 10)

"We could not make any provisions that would conflict with that provision of the Manitoba Grain Act."

This being the case, I would ask you to add the following words to Section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act: "Except in the case of elevators owned or operated by the railway companies." It is manifestly unfair and against public policy to permit the railway companies to hold the grain in the elevators after it is ordered out and charge storage on the same, because, owing to their lack of equipment, they do not ship the grain out. It is in reality rewarding them for breaking the law which says that they shall ship goods entrusted to them without delay.

It is also contrary to the practice of the elevators this side the lakes, where even in the C.P.R.'s own elevator at Owen Sound, storage charges cease immediately the grain is ordered out, so why should the practice be different at Fort William? Also at Buffalo, if I give shipping instructions to a railway for grain before it reaches there, whether it goes into the railway elevator or public elevator, the railway pays any storage and also keeps it insured from the time it is unloaded off the boat until the grain is shipped out, and moreover carries the grain forward at the freight rate which was in force when the grain was unloaded off the boat, although it may have advanced before the railway takes the grain forward, but at Fort William the C.P.R. not only charge me the extra storage, but charges me as well the advance in freight which took place owing to the delay in shipping it out.

We cannot conceive any sound reason why the rail-

THE FARMER'S PORTABLE KNOCK-DOWN

GALVANIZED STEEL GRANARY

Fire Proof—Wind and Rain Proof—Mice, Rat and Vermin Proof—Good Ventilation—The only Tank made that the Farmer can put together himself quickly and without any trouble or delay. Each section is numbered and you cannot go wrong in erecting.



Stock sizes—8, 10 and 12 ft. diameter and 8 ft. high. Other sizes made to order. The HAND POWER ELEVATOR for unloading is furnished with the Granary if desired, at a small additional cost. Send in your orders as early as possible for a complete Farmer's Granary and get ready to handle and store your grain at threshing time. All orders received will be immediately filled and shipped without delay. Prices sent on application.

mediately filled and shipped without delay. Prices sent on application.

The Most Complete and Easiest Working SMUT MACHINE ON THE MARKET

Superior to all other makes in the following:



Canada Pat. Oct. 29, 1907
U.S. Patent, Sept. 8, 1908

ally regulated. This is done by a float-valve placed between the supply tank and the treating tank.

1. Capacity—Will treat from 75 to 100 bushels per hr.
2. Ease of operation—Drum revolves about twice per minute, making it extremely easy to operate.
3. Thoroughness of work done—All the grain must pass through the solution, thus ensuring treatment of every grain.
4. Removes all floating material—Skims off thoroughly all the light seeds, smut-balls, rag-weed, wild oats, etc.
5. Grain is well drained—Saving solution and leaving seed in good shape for seeding.
6. Compactness—Takes up little room, is easily handled, and is neat in appearance.
7. Level of Solution in Treating Tank is automatically regulated. This is done by a float-valve placed between the supply tank and the treating tank.

Manufactured and for sale by

THE JUBILEE METAL CORNICE WORKS

PHONE 3784

J. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor

701 Wellington Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Sole Owner and Manufacturer of these Patents.

All infringements of the above Patents will be prosecuted



WOVEN WIRE FENCES ARE MADE OF THE best Steel Galvanized Fence Wire obtainable, with a galvanized Wire Lock that holds the wires absolutely secure at each intersection.

"Great West" fences will not sag, as they are so constructed as to be unaffected by changes of temperature. Made in styles to suit all purposes.

Our Fence Catalogue tells how to properly erect a woven wire fence, and gives full information for anchoring end and gate posts.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN. Limited

CHEAP FUEL OIL ENG-O-LENE

AN OIL ADAPTED TO ANY ENGINE in which coal oil can be used. ¶ This oil is made by a special process at our Works for engine use, and is the best on the market; safe and economical, and will be the means of great saving to owners of gang plows. ¶ Our lubricating oils and greases are the best on the market. We are headquarters for all grades of coal oils and gasolines. ¶ Strictly wholesale. ¶ Our Products handled by all First-Class Dealers.

Continental Oil Company
Winnipeg Limited

Refinery: OIL CITY, PA., U.S.A.

J. S. WILBERT, Manager

Ask for and insist on getting Family Safety Coal Oil and White Lily Gasoline

way or elevators at Fort William should be placed in a position to make any higher charges than are made elsewhere, and trust that the Government will make such amendments to the Act and to the storage rates as may prevent such charges being made in the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. B. WATTS,

May 6th, 1909.

Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Although eight pages have been added to this month's issue of "The Guide," we are still unfortunately compelled to hold until next issue, which will be published on 15th July, quite a budget of interesting articles, editorial and otherwise, on such subjects as: How Grain is Inspected and Graded at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, Union News, The Children's Guild, which has now been crowded out so often that sincere apologies are tendered "Marie," with promise of better recognition in future issues.

STATEMENT OF GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Which have passed the Inspection Point at Winnipeg during the month ending May 31st, 1909, as supplied by the Chief Inspector of Grain, Manitoba Grain Inspection Division.

SPRING WHEAT

	Cars
1 Hard	
1 Northern	133
2 Northern	380
3 Northern	403
No. 4	125
Feed	7
Rejected 1	67
Rejected 2	65
No Grade	15
Rejected	37
1 Hard White Fife	2
No. 5	36
No. 6	13
No Established Grade	1
Total	1284

WINTER WHEAT

	Cars
No. 1 Alberta Red	
No. 2 Alberta Red	7
No. 3 Alberta Red	3
No. 1 White Winter	1
No. 2 White Winter	1
No. 3 White Winter	1
No. 1 Mixed Winter	
No. 2 Mixed Winter	
No. 3 Mixed Winter	
Rejected 1	2
Rejected 2	1
No Grade	
Rejected	3
No. 4	2
No. 5	2
Total	23

Totals	Cars
Wheat	1307
Oats	424
Barley	83
Flax Seed	114
Rye	2
Total	1930

Total 1930

OATS

	Cars
Extra No. 1	
No. 1 Can. Western	1
No. 2 Can. Western	174
No. 3 Can. Western	40
No. 2 Mixed	1
Rejected	22
No Grade	1
Extra No. 1 Feed	119
No. 1 Feed	41
No. 2 Feed	25
Total	424

Barley

	Cars
No. 1	
No. 2	
No. 3 Extra	
No. 3	27
No. 4	39
Rejected	14
No Grade	1
Feed	2
Total	83

Rye

	Cars
No. 1	1
No. 2	1
Total	2

Flax Seed

	Cars
No. 1 N.W. Man.	103
No. 1 Manitoba	8
Rejected	1
No Grade	2
Total	114

Last Year	Cars
C.P.R.	1359
C.N.R.	233
G.T.P.	11
Calgary	240
Duluth	87
Total	2125

Total 1930

BANFF

ALBERTA

HOTEL KING EDWARD

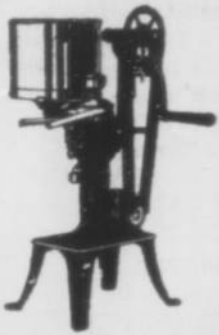
N. K. LUXTON, Prop.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARK

Rates \$2.00 Per Day

BANFF

ALBERTA



HOW I.H.C. CREAM HARVESTERS HELP MAKE BETTER CALVES



THERE are indirect as well as direct benefits in using I. H. C. Cream Harvesters.

Everybody knows that the Cream Harvester will save labor, save time and get more butter fat out of the milk than you can get by hand skimming. These are direct benefits. They are the most persuasive reasons why every dairyman should have a cream separator.

But an indirect benefit, hardly less important, is the better calves you can raise.

When you skim by hand the calves get the cold, tasteless, sour skim milk that has but little life in it.

If you haul cold milk to the creamery and take back your portion of the skim milk to feed your calves, it is even worse. In addition to its being stale and lifeless you take grave chances of introducing tuberculosis into your herd.

If you have an I. H. C. Cream Harvester, you separate the milk while it is warm and fresh. The calves, and pigs and chickens get the skim milk before it is stale, cold and sour. A little oil meal added to this appetizing skim milk makes it an ideal food, practically as good as the whole milk.

I. H. C. Cream Harvesters are very close skimmers. The saving in cream alone by using one of these machines goes far each season toward paying for the cost of the machine if you keep a number of cows.

There are two styles of I. H. C. Cream Harvesters, the Dairymaid and the Bluebell.

Dairymaid Cream Harvester

This machine is chain driven, and it is made in four sizes—350, 450, 650 and 850 pounds capacity per hour.

Because of the simple and direct application of power from the crank to the bowl, it is exceptionally easy running and is very easily kept in order. The strongest points about this machine are its close skimming, convenient operation and simplicity, which make it exceptionally durable. The supply can and crank are waist high, an ideal location to make the work easy. When you get a Dairymaid you can be sure you are going to get all the butter fat in the easiest possible way.

Bluebell Cream Harvester

The Bluebell is a gear drive machine. It is exceptionally well constructed. The gears are accurately cut to the thousandth part of an inch. They are thoroughly protected from dust and milk, and they are provided with A1 oiling facilities. That is why Bluebell owners have less trouble than any other separator owners. The machine is simple. It is long-lived, and it is very easy running. The Bluebell bowl skims down to the thousandth part. Its interior separating device is patented, and it is the most efficient device of this kind manufactured. The supply can and crank shaft are at the proper height to make the operation easy.

Get either of these separators and you will get more butter fat out of your milk than you are now getting. You will get more nutritious and appetizing feed for your calves. You will save labor, save time. Investigate fully by calling on the International local agent and examine the I. H. C. Cream Harvester he handles, or, if you prefer, write to nearest branch house for full information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

Chicago, - - U. S. A.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FOR MAY 1909

DATE	WHEAT													BARLEY				CASH OATS			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. Seed	Rej. Seed	3	4	Rej.	Feed	2 cw.	3 cw.	1 Fd.	2 Fd.
1	120 ⁷ / ₈	118 ¹ / ₂	116	110 ¹ / ₄	102	92	85	117	114	115	112	113 ¹ / ₂	110 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	55 ¹ / ₂	50	49	44 ¹ / ₄	42 ¹ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₄	42 ¹ / ₄
2	121 ¹ / ₈	118 ³ / ₄	116 ¹ / ₂	111	103 ³ / ₄	93	90	117	114 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	112 ¹ / ₂	114	111	58	56	50 ¹ / ₂	49 ¹ / ₂	44 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₄	42 ¹ / ₂
3	123 ¹ / ₄	120 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	112 ³ / ₄	105	94	90	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	116	113	58	56	51	50	44 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₄	42 ¹ / ₂
4	123 ¹ / ₂	120 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	112 ³ / ₄	104 ³ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	116	113	58	56 ¹ / ₄	51	50	44 ³ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₂	44	43
5	124 ¹ / ₄	121 ¹ / ₄	119 ³ / ₄	113 ³ / ₄	106	94 ¹ / ₂	87	120 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	117	114	58 ¹ / ₄	56 ¹ / ₄	51	50	45 ³ / ₄	44	44 ³ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₂
6	124 ³ / ₄	121 ³ / ₄	120 ³ / ₄	113 ³ / ₄	106 ¹ / ₂	93	89	121	118	119	116	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₄	56 ¹ / ₄	51	50	45 ³ / ₄	44	44 ³ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₂
7	123 ¹ / ₂	120 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	112 ³ / ₄	105	92	88	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	116	113	58 ¹ / ₄	56 ¹ / ₄	51	50	45 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₄	43
8	121 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	117 ¹ / ₂	111	104	91	87	118 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	113 ¹ / ₂	115	112	58 ¹ / ₄	56 ¹ / ₄	51	50	45 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₂
9	123	120	118 ¹ / ₂	111 ¹ / ₄	105	91	83	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	116	113	58 ¹ / ₂	56 ¹ / ₂	51	50	45	44 ¹ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₄	43 ¹ / ₂
10	122 ¹ / ₂	119 ³ / ₄	117 ¹ / ₂	110	104	90	83	118	115	116	113	114 ¹ / ₂	111 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	56 ¹ / ₂	51	50	45 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	43 ³ / ₄
11	122	119 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	110	104	91	83	118 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	117	114	115	112	59	57	51 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	45 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	45	44
12	123	120 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	111 ³ / ₄	105 ¹ / ₄	91	83	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	118	115	116	113	59	57	51 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	46 ³ / ₄	45 ³ / ₄	45 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄
13	122 ³ / ₄	119 ³ / ₄	117 ¹ / ₂	111	106	92	83	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	118	115	116	113	59 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₄	52	51	47 ³ / ₄	46 ³ / ₄	46 ³ / ₄	45 ³ / ₄
14	123 ¹ / ₂	120 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	112	106 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	83	120 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	119	116	117	114	59 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	52	51	47 ³ / ₄	46 ³ / ₄	47	45 ³ / ₄
15	123 ³ / ₄	120 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	111 ³ / ₄	106	92	83	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	118	115	116	113	59 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	52	51	48	47	47	46
16	124 ¹ / ₄	121 ¹ / ₄	120 ¹ / ₄	112 ³ / ₄	107	93	84	120 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	119	116	117	114	59 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	49 ¹ / ₂	48 ¹ / ₂	48 ³ / ₄	47 ¹ / ₂
17	125 ¹ / ₄	122 ¹ / ₂	120 ³ / ₄	113 ³ / ₄	107 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂	85	121	118	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	59 ³ / ₄	57 ³ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	49	49	48
18	127 ¹ / ₂	124 ¹ / ₂	122 ³ / ₄	115 ¹ / ₂	109 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	87	122 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	121	118	119	116	60 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₄	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	50 ³ / ₄	49 ¹ / ₂
19	123 ³ / ₄	125 ³ / ₄	123 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	108 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	87	123 ¹ / ₂	120 ¹ / ₂	122	119	120	117	60 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	52	51	51 ¹ / ₄	50
20	127 ¹ / ₂	124 ¹ / ₂	122 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	108	94	87	123	120	121 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	59	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₄	52 ¹ / ₄	52 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₄
21	127 ¹ / ₂	124 ¹ / ₂	122 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	108	94 ¹ / ₂	85	122 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	118	115	60 ¹ / ₂	60	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₄	50 ¹ / ₂
22	127 ¹ / ₂	124 ¹ / ₂	122 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	122 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	119 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	118	115	—	60	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	52	51	51 ¹ / ₄	50
23	126 ¹ / ₂	124	122	115 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	121 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	118	115	—	59	54 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₄	50 ¹ / ₂
24	125 ³ / ₄	123	121 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	107	94	84	120 ³ / ₄	117 ³ / ₄	117 ³ / ₄	115 ³ / ₄	117	114	61	60	55	54	52	51	51 ¹ / ₂	50
25	125 ¹ / ₂	123	121 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄			84 ¹ / ₂	120 ¹ / ₄	117 ¹ / ₄	117 ¹ / ₄	115 ¹ / ₄	117	114	—	57 ¹ / ₂	55	54	52	51	51 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂



WOMAN'S SPHERE



The Woman of Western Canada in Relation to
Public Affairs

By Mrs. M. E. GRAHAM, LEA PARK, ALTA.

THE Woman of Western Canada appears in poetry and fiction. Kipling, during his recent visit, to Canada, gave a pleasing word picture of her, taken from life.

Woman is woman all the world over, but the Western Canada farm woman is just a little different. The spirit of the West takes hold of her as soon as she arrives. She begins to lose some of her narrowness and inclination to worry over the small things she once considered of first importance. She gains wider sympathies and wider interests.

No matter from what part of the world she comes, she discovers herself and finds there are things she can do that she never dreamt of woman doing, and things she can do without that she once considered essential to interesting life.

It is amusing to hear the newcomer pouring out regrets—the rooms, the clothing, the furniture and even the bargain sales she left behind. Or it may be the churches, the schools, the concerts and the plays. She forgets there are others who have done the same thing and lived.

It is more amusing to hear the Old World bachelors rave about the suffragette and woman's place. He forgets that the suffragette of the sensational type does not live in Western Canada. Of course, his cry is the same old one: "Woman's place is in the home." He speaks it and writes it in capitals and means "Woman's place is in the kitchen getting meals and doing laundry work for the man and anywhere up to ten children, to say nothing of two hired men." And it may be that he extends her scope to the dairy work and cow-stable. He also expects her to entertain.

He forgets the fact that where the suffragette figures prominently there are more women than homes and that man has so many expensive habits that when

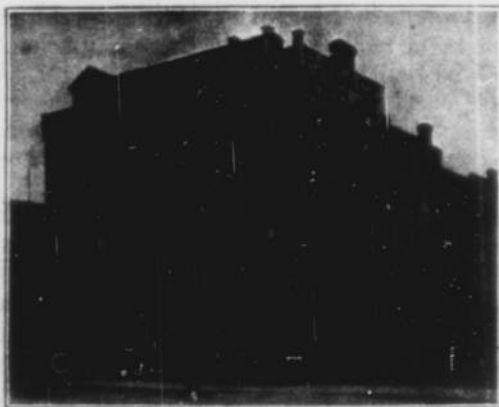
these are satisfied there is nothing left to provide a "be it ever so humble" home, for even the one woman the law allows each man. What is more important, he forgets that there are homes, of a kind, dotted all over the West in which no woman has a share. Its a well-worn maxim that "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." If the man will not provide the proverbial home and the proverbial cradle, why should he kick if the woman clamors "to rule the world" through her individual or united efforts? Or in other words seek through her votes to make laws that will give her something in the way of a home. So the husband and sons, through whom she is supposed to rule, do not come to the front.

The majority of women in any land would prefer the home, though it must be admitted that some women are not adapted for wifehood and motherhood and are suited to other work, but the majority prefer a home of their own and some women have beautiful homes, with all sorts of comforts, conveniences and luxuries (incidentally the farmers pay for them). There is nothing, however, in a woman's mental or physical organization that says she must be in the home always. We have met women whom circumstances have compelled to work in the home all day for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. It is not choice, but necessity. She must prepare meals for a large family, she must wash, mend and make clothing. She may get out, but it is only to feed chickens, pigs or milk cows. Home is a good place, but it is possible to get too much of even so good a thing. Have we not seen such women, whose expression is that of an over-worked farm animal? The animal mother has the best of it, for its offspring is otherwise provided for before the arrival of a second, to say nothing of the fifth and sixth. The poor human mother must work more and more. To see a large family of bright children is a pleasure, but how can children be bright when the mother has no time to read, to get out into the fields and woods, to converse with other women. She certainly has no interest

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in voting. Some men would have it so, but there is a loose screw in the machinery somewhere. We want strong mothers and fathers, mentally as well as physically, to produce the future men and women of Canada. How can children of over-worked parents become capable of voting intelligently, to say nothing of becoming leaders in the political world? It is the farmers of the future who will be in the majority in parliament. It is up to us to see that our men and women have more time to read, to talk and to meet with others. How is it to be done? Creameries have made it possible to take a little from the housewife's burden. Laundries will not be so well patronized for that means money going out, even if well spent, and no cash returning. A cheaper parcel post, so that much of the children's and grown people's garments may be purchased ready made will help. Women's Institutes will give her an opportunity to discuss household matters with other women. A simple diet will give her a little time to read and the editorial page of the newspaper will give her an idea of the questions interesting the world of today.

It is important that our women should know politics. I do not mean politics of Great Britain or Turkey, but the questions before our own province and Dominion.

The question of voting does not loom large on the horizon of Western Canada woman, but she is interested in politics and could vote just as intelligently as do at least half of the men.

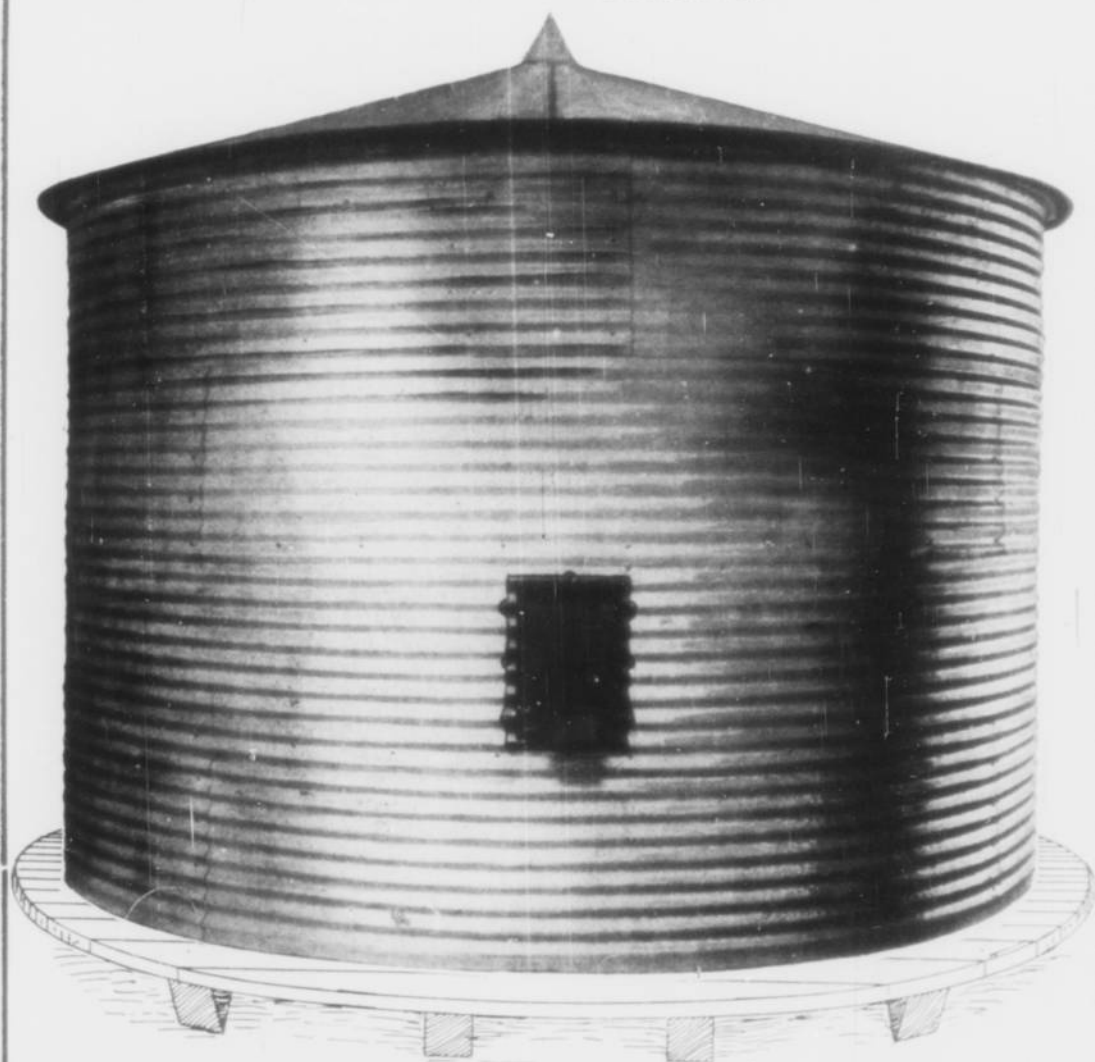
She has faith in the Governments and realizes that whether conservative or reform, they are aiming to do what is right for all citizens. The Western woman is a citizen, even without a vote, and the franchise will be given her some day. It will be given by a

broad spirited parliament, not because she clamors for it, not from a sense of right on the part of the men in power. "Ask and ye shall receive" is important advice when matters are being overlooked. This is the spirit in which the Inter-Provincial Council acted re Government elevators. Result—Government elevators are in the near future. However, it will not be necessary for women to ask for votes. It is the biggest kind of rot to declaim against woman being interested in politics; saying such women are unwomanly, unsexed, out of her sphere, incapable, etc. We have as intelligent a grasp of the political situation as have ninety-nine out of one hundred men who are privileged to cast a ballot. It seems impossible to believe, but I recently met an educated Britisher who did not know anything of Sir Wilfred Laurier. Can you imagine a twelve-year old Canadian school girl so ignorant of politics and Canadian history? When I was quite a little girl my father took me to hear a political address given by the late Sir John McDonald and I have more than once listened with pleasure to our present premier, "the silver-tongued orator." Thousands of Canadian women and girls can say the same thing and are neither unwomanly or out of our sphere. And Lady Laurier is not a whit less womanly because she appears regularly on the platform with her husband. I am told that the great men of the world have had most intelligent mothers.

One would almost think me a rampant agitator for the suffrage for woman; this is not the case, but it is bound to come. This is only for those who think the nation would be in a state of "all that is horrible" were women enfranchised, to show them that the nation will come better with a more advanced womanhood

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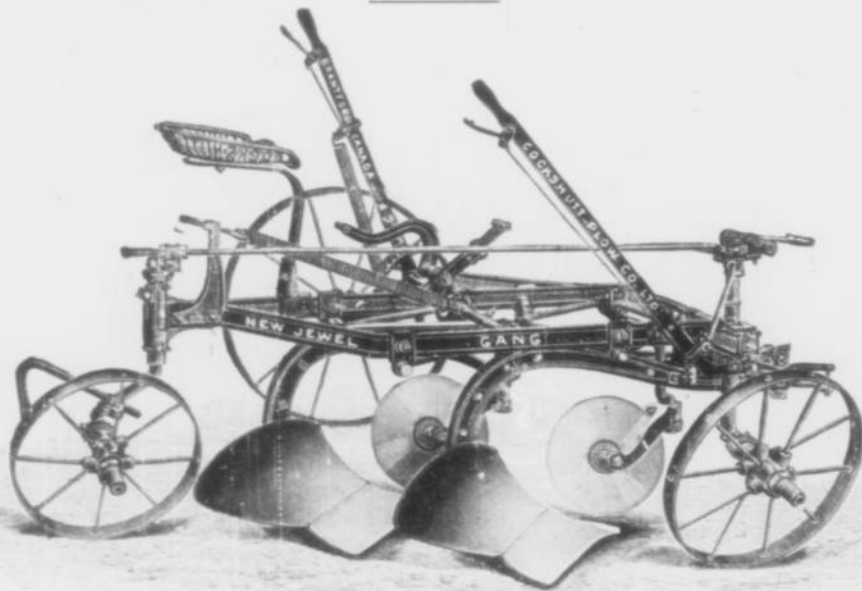
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